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( ) Second streets, opposite the Carolina flote

MEDICAL CARD.

net e in the practice of my profession, i hope to be R. C. TILLERY, M. D.

NTAUE OF NORTH CAROLINA. NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

this state, or upon diligent enquiry cannot be found; pub-

S. B. BUNTING, Clerk.

WILMINGTON, N. C. FEB. 4, 1864.

H's dichier is argued at considerable copy it in full at our earliest convenience.

sion of Queen Victoria to the English crown, that of Hanover became separated from it, and devolved upon one of

Denmark that in him the direct line was likely to fail, he tenturg was agreed upon as his successor, by a convention | ble cowardice. held in London, and this action was accepted by the Dan ish parliament; but the people of the Dutchies contend that it was not submitted to them, nor consented to by mek, the head of the elder branch of the house of Augusther the Dutchies to enforce their rights as members of tics to the convention of London, especially England and Russia. It seems that hostilities are inevitable, as neither

These Putchies have been long attached to the crown of Denmark, although strongly Germanic in character .-Holstien became a dependency of Denmark in 1459. During the revolution year of 1548, Eleswick and Holstein revolted from Denmark to join the German Empire, but as as that project fell turough, so did the revolt in the

THEY had what might be called a high old time last week in Greensbore,' on the occasion of an attempted convention reconstruction meeting there. - The thing split a board over the head of D. F. CALDWELL, the half crazy man. If the man with the heard expected to break It. F.'s bead, he made a slight mistake. It is too hard fer that. It was the board that was broken .--ROBERT P. DICK, Egg., we learn, tried to flourish, but in vain, and the thing fizzled out.

GENERAL LEE'S ARMY .- Most people, judging from General Leg's orders, dated January 22d, 1864, are under the impression that our soldiers there are on short comments. Now we have seen, within the week, persons, including efficers and privates, from more than one regiment, who had just come from the army of Northern Virginia, and they all teid us that the short rations were only temporary, the result of some missions were only temporary, the result of some mission, all whom we have seen lock hearty and like anything else than starved men. They also speak cheering, all whom we have seen lock hearty and like anything else than starved men. They also speak cheering, all the fact as represented by the English general and they seen the hardest service are those who grumble have seen the hardest service are those who grumble than starved to the sum of the same decreased the Governor General of Canada, who is understood to entertain kindly feelings towards in family feelings towar General Lee's orders, dated January 22d, 1864, are This conviction has reached the Governor General of Cana-

says: The loss of the S. S. Flora is also reported. She displayed to us at so great a sacrifice of honesty, bonor and truth, and in such utter disregard of all precedents.— the shtreet, fast as be can coom—in mit one shoe and out toundered at sea on her way to Halifax for repairs, the Russell, like all the junior sors of roble families, is poor, mit one shee, und his hair abtick shraight aut mit de vind.

Sars: As many flying reports concerning the less of the splendid blockade running steamer, Wild Dayrell, may have reached you, I wish to give the public as true a statement of her loss as I can, and if you will kindly give it a place in your valuable paper, you will confer a great favor on the writer.

We left Nassau at 9 P. M. on the 29th January.

At 0h 30 a. m. of the 30th, we passed the Hole in the Wall Light, at 2 a. m. we were chased by a Yankee steamer, supposed to be the Vanderbilt,-we soon dropped her. At 5 a. m. we passed the Elbow Light All went well until 11 a. m. of the 31st, when we were Connecticut. The chase lasted until dark. We had good observations—lat. at noon 32 deg. 15 min. North—long. 77 deg. 32 min. West.—At dark we slipped clear of the chase and then stood intervene and hopelessly mortgage this patrimonial creations. At dark we slipped clear of the chase, and then stood tion of Yanke black mail. At 9 p. m., the weather became very hazy, so that we could not see the vessel's length ahead. At 11 p. m. we sounded in 17 fathoms water, and sev-

# Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 20. CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA-WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 11, 1864. INO. 20.

M. S. SMILE, on the corner between Market and Second streets, opposite the Carolina Hotel.

At daybreak we hove short. When daylight came we did underston which brought discrements received. These important preparations of the degraded function which brought discrements received. These important preparations of the degraded function which brought discrements received. These important preparations of the degraded function which brought discrements received. These important preparations of the degraded function which brought discrements received. These important preparations of the degraded function which brought discrements received. These important preparations of the degraded function which brought discrements received. These important preparations of the degraded function which brought discrements received. These important preparations of the degraded function which brought discrements received. These important preparations of the degraded function which brought discrements received. These important preparations of the degraded function which brought discrements received. These important preparations of the degraded function which brought discrements received. These important preparations of the degraded function which brought discrements received. These important preparations of the degraded function which brought discrements are desired. The degrade At day of case we not stort. When daying the came we mercenary consideration could induce the representative of could see the length of the vessel. I proposed that we should lay as we were until we could see our for the leading powers of Europe to become the agent for the dissemination of the false-hoods of the most more not more in an analysis. I set and infamous liar and hypocuite notarity is came we cannot be solved by the presumption of disinterested zeal on the part of Lord I yous for a case wind be inconsistent with the heat care. three a minute, and we had a full head of steam that we could whose success we u d be inconsistent with the best interests must be furnished. Location, Duplin Co., N. C., three be going 13 or 14 knots in 3 or 4 minutes, or I proof the country be represents. Fver admitting that his symposed to send a boat on shore to see where we were. but he said no boat could land through the sarf, and it was not requisite. He said he knew where we were, AVING to leave the army on account of all health, I respectfully offer my professional services to the peothe Southward at an easy speed. In a few minutes we for this unaccountable zeal in behalf of the North. I Columbus and adjoining counties. With ten years run in the breakers and on the beach before we could reverse the engines-we backed her off again and I able to give all who may favor me with a call entire satistic preverse the engines—we backed her off again and I eroment, against the barbarities practised by the peo Iso faction. I can be found at my residence, three miles from wished to let the vesself be put out a little until the hat country in the prosecution of the war. Far it in weather cleared; but he said no, he knew exactly where she was and said she must go to the Northward — we went on about half an hour at half speed or more.

We stopped her, when we again saw the breakers ahead, ter, more house bunnings, red ubled tortures. multiplied but before we could back her, she struck again - we eas and Quarter Sessions December Term, succeeded in backing her off again. I asked the pilot P. W. Fanning, Adm'r., vs. the Heirs of Wm. H. Craig. to let her go out until he knew where we were. He T APPEARING to the Fatisfaction of the Court that to let her go out until he knew where we were. Jemima Littleton, former y Jemima Craig, and Bavory inch of the ground we were going over, he rest water, formerly Savory Craig, is not an i habitant of was the pilot and the vessel must go his satisfies or upon diagent enquiry cannot be found; published is herety ordered for six weeks to be mide in the way. He steered to the northward again, at about Journal for the said Jemima Littleton and nine knots. About ten minutes after she was running erce. They will at least find it difficult, in view of their may referred the same and make defence to the state the March. Term of the Court; and that in default stopped, and said turn estern full speed. As I spoke the reafter petition will be taken pro con fesso and heard she struck. The pilot called out, go ahead full speed. tent and unaccountable partialry for the North, to clear their skirts of this disgraceful charge, which, as we are in-He was obeyed, and there the Wild Dayrell was wilfully driven up on the beach. It was then about 9 a. m. I immediately set to work to get an anchor laid out, and had the engines going astern full speed. We have touching strains, without emotion? Who can turn aside all we could on the hawser, and at the same time threw trom such a paper to higgle with the commissary who sake HARRAR Conness.—The Fayetteville Observer, of about high water; we then had lightened her about Monday, contains the decision of Judge French in the 110 tons, tried her with all the pressure we could-to case of ALEXANDER WILLIAMS, one of the principals no avail. She fell more athwart the sea, struck very case of Alexander Whilings, one of the principals heavy, and broke her back, I think. Finding all we conscripted under the act of Congress, approved Jan. the lead, "That no person shall be exempted from to float to the beach, and making arrangements for laudmakers service by mason of his having furnished a ling all the small light packages in the boat, when all who was accepted, mustered into seryears of age, who was accepted, mustered into serther ordered all hands in the boats. I had earlier in the day 4 men told to put a little and the best of each principal, regularly discharged. He is now under ar- man's effects, in the boats ready for such emergency. I of the encolling efficer of Moore county, called several times again for all hands to the beats, and then went to look after some of my own effects. In two or three minutes one of the seamen called out to me The natisioner inelasts that the Act of Congress is in that all hands were in the boats but myself, and the valuation of the Constitution of the Confederate states, last boat was leaving. I then went and asked those in the boat. Were all hands off the vessel? They said yes. I then got in and we pushed off. Immediately I did so I looked up and saw several of the men still on board. Helds that the Act of Congress is not in vio- I found that the boat I was in could carry no more ation of the Confederate Constitution, and remands the through the surf than were in her, the other life boat, petitioner to the custody of Captain Currie, the en. | through mismanagement, not having carried her portion. I called out to the men that I would come back for them. Immediately we got to the beach I cleared one boat and called for a volunteer crew to go ength, but as the care is one of great interest we will back for those on board. All the men came forward to the call. I only took, four and the 2nd Engineer came voluntarily to destroy the vessel. I nestion of the Dutchies of Sleawick and Holstein ordered that the other boat should be loaded with the seems likely to disturb the peace of Europe, and bring on baggage and passed up the sound. The pilot in my the collision which the Polish question failed to produce, absence took charge of that boat, threw out all the These Dutchies are at ached to the crown of Denmark, but baggage except his own, and a few of his friends, went not, as they contend, to the Kingdom of Dermark, the away with the boat and nearly all the men and their King of Denmark only exercising authority in Holstein or baggage on the beach. He got up to the main, got inick, as Duke of Holstein or Dake of Sleswick. At to a cart and was at his home before we all got clear of any rate the rule of succession is different from that pre- the vessel, and did not wait to see whether we were valing in Denmark proper, as in the Dutchies the Salic law killed or not, the Yankees shelling us at less than half prevails, which prohibits succession in the female line, as a mile distant. All the crew behaved with the utmost Banover, by reason of which, on the acces- bravery and used every exertion to get the steamer off, the sympathy of the public and and even after they were all landed on the main they tary authorities. All that is now requisite is a firm stand lovers gaze at. But stars, real and tangible-upon offered to go back, one and all, to try and save the steam on our rights as Southern citizens. United resolute action each of which perches an honor. Stars such as maids er or her cargo if I would lead them on. But the Yankees had taken possession of both the steamer and the It becoming apparent during the life of the late King of beach, and I saw I should only be exposing them to danger without any good result. There are made a decree to render the succession in his different pes- only a few exceptions whose signatures will seess us, the Dutchies as well as the Kingdom proper, not appear to this statement, who do no credit to man sutier in the Yankee army is told by one of our suruniterm. A member of a junior branch of the house of Augus- the Old Country trey hait from through their misera-

THOS. CUBBINES, Master, Steamer Wild Dayrell. Wilmington, Feb. 3d, 1864.

WE, the undersigned crew of the Wild Dayrell, declare this to be a true statement, as all the details came under

JOHN BLACK, 3rd WILLIAM KAYE, 2nd Mate; GEORGE HAMILTON, Storekeeper ROBT. McARTHUR, Fireman JAMES GLENNEY, JAMES FERGUS. JAMES GREGORY, Fireman, ROBERT WILSON, JOHN IRVNIE.

JOHN CHUSTRE, Seaman, ANDREW HAY. EDWARD CULLEN. PETER MASON FREDERICK HAYES.

JAMES CRUICKSHANK, Cook, GEO. WEST, Steward, JOHN CRUICKSHANK, Boatswain, DAVID CROSS, Steward.

From the Richmond Whig. THE TANKEE GOVERNMENT BRIBING ENG-

LISH OFFICIALS.

An intelligent English genileman whose high character and standing is attested by parties in England actively enlisted in the Fouthern cause, arrived here a few days ago from that country rua Canada. Among other interesting news which he brings is the prevalent conviction in the colonies tabt. Lord Lyons and Earl kussell have been brible to the english of the en ed by the Yankee government to subserve the purposes of that government in staying off recognition or intervention.

the eldest son being the inheritor under the law of primer geniture, of all the patrimonial estates. English noblemen rarely, if ever, accumulate any means by their own injury. They display a wisdom and a prudence which is exceptionable with the patrimonial estates. English noblemen gui go loose, und I times me da be one skearmish in de gu al among men in their walk of life, if they transmit unembarrassed to their heirs, that which has been bequeathed barrassed to their heirs, that which has been bequeathed to them. Russell's long connection with public affairs leaves little room to presume that he added anything to his fortune; and that, being barely sufficient to meet the requirements of the rank of a commoner, was found entirely in a city of the rank of a peer of the realm, to which he was not long since elevated. It is meet that he should create a not long since elevated. It is meet that he should create a lager beer, all in v.n grond heap in de shtreet, and zhust behind de cavalree de infontree de covalree; and zbust behind de cavalree de not long since elevated. It is meet that he should create a patrimony corresponding to this high rank, as well to enhance the respectability of the inheritance—for patrimonies gain in respectability by age—as to preserve in the hards of his posterity that collateral essential to rank and distinction. The Yankee government, according to a prevalent opinion in England, have furnished the means to create the collateral and the tide of Earl Russell will now so ate this collateral, and the tide of Earl Russell will now go chased by another Yankee steamer, supposed to be the down to posterity secure against the need of crown boun-

tion of Yauk-e black mail.

After all, if the convictions of the English and Canadians be frue, and circumstances strongly favor them, Lyons and Russell have not been playing the part of lickspirtles to Seward without a substantial consideration. Half a milnot depend on making the land to ten or fifteen miles applied, if, as Seward confidently hoped, the rebellion applied if, as Seward confidently hoped, the rebellion sifter the chase we had, and running so many different courses. I asked him had we not better run off until more favorable weather, and come in the following higher than the coast, I will take charge when we get into ten fathom water. We kept our lead going, and at 1:30 a.m. sounded 10 fath comes. At 3 a.m. we sounded in 4 fathoms. I asked the pilot had we not better anchor. He said let her go

pathies are with the North, in the absence of extrateous influences, he could but pursue, in his character of Min's ter plenipotentiary, a cour e of prudent partiality such as is scarcely consistent with the least cautions exercise of would be more in keeping with the variated hom in y of h country, to protest in its name and in the name of his gov however He rather stimplates them to increased vigor in ravages and in quities as a means to do within a spec fled limit what legitimate warfare would accomplish in years Black mail blunts every human i etiact just as i sulliss principle and honor. It vitalizes every low and degrading instinct and subsid zes them to the performance of every base and contemptible function. It suppre ses every human impulse and enjoins subserviency to what is only cor rupt and incapable of just and proper appreciation.

Lyons and Russell are, in all probability, under its influ ur just and unjustifiable hostility to us, and, their incomes-

Who can read its noble, beautiful sentences, or hear its for meat and bread to feed Lee's dear suffering, ratient heroes? Who can lead down his table, and then presume heroes to ask Heaven's blessing on the bountiful board, while the army suffers and be heeds it not? Every bain and every sterehouse should fly open; and we trust they will

formed, is so generally credited against them both in Fng.

HEAD QUE ARMY OF NORTHERN VA., January 22, 1864. GENERAL ORDERS. I No. 7. }
The Commanding General cousiders it due to the are to to

state that the temporary reduction of rations has been caused by circumstances beyond the control of those charged with its support. Its welfare and comfort are the bjects of his constant and earnest solicitude; and no etort has been spared to provide for its wants. It is hoped that the exercious now be ng made will render the necessity but of short duration, but the history of the army has shown that the country can require no sacrifice too great

and blood to independence-Continue to emulate in the future, as you have in the past, their valor in arms, their patient end rance of hardships, their high resolve to be free, which no trial could shake, no bribe seduce, no danger appal, and be assured that the just God who crowned their efforts with success, will, in His own good time, send down His blessings upon yours.
(Signed.)

R. E. LEE, General.

To fel graph Op rators.

AUGUSTA, Jahuary 28, 1-64.
To the Members and Sympathizers of the Southern Telegraphic Association:
:-The despotic action which the officers of the Southern Telegraph Company chosen to adopt, has banished all hope of any recognition of our just rights; let us therefore imitate the manly example of our contrees at Richmend Characten and Wilmington, who choose dismissal rather than yield blind obedience to selfish grinding op

pression, little short of absolute slavery.

It behooves us now to extend to the above named gentle men our cordial support and co-operation, and however faulty our present Constitution may be-and all concede its errors—yet the arrogant assumption of power displayed by the usurpers now at R chmond, whose legal powers extend no farther than yours or mine, demands a response

To the faint hearted I would say take cheer. We have and we must be sustained. F. C. JONES.

Acting Sectetary The Dutchman and Stonewall Jackson, The following amusing story of the experience of a Gergeons who was left in charge of our wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., last summer. It seems that the surgeon, in pass ing through Hagerstown, Md. overheard a conversation which took place on the street between the sutier and a friend of his, which was as follows: Friend .- "Halloo! Broom, I thought you were down in

Dixie, sutlering."

Broom.—"Well you zhist take one drink o' lager beer mit me and I tells you."

They both drink, and Broom continues You see, e times ou dull here about Hagerstown, and I inks I gacs mit the army und suiler. Vell, I zhist takes me mine sho it g vegon and mine negro boy lke, and gits me

mine ship it g vagon and mine negro boy lke, and gas me some goots and goes me to Vi liamstown. Und dare is de covalree and de infondroe and de ardillerer; and de bond plays Yonkee doodles, and Satar Shpongled Bonner and Hail Golumby; and de Shtars and Shtripes float mit de tops ov de houses mit de vind—and I tinks me dos all is seven feet high, and is eignteen feet in circumference. Und den falls me in mit de rear ov de army and gaes me

to Martinstown; und dare sells me mine grackers und mine sardines und mine lager beer, und gits me de creen backs mit mine pocket, und I tinks me dos is good. Und den falls me in mit de army aguin und goes me mit ter Zheneral Vell dare at Vinchester sells me mine sar 'ines und mine grackers und mine segars und mine lager bear and all mine goots, und gits me de creenbacks mit mine pocket; and I

tinks me dos is all so good. Un den gaes me to Mr. Taylor, of de Taylor House, und tells me der Mr. Taylor, now you zhust keep de shpring vagon and de nagro bey Ike, und I gaes me to Baitimore, und buys me new goots—und den gaes me to Baltimore, and buys me hesp o' new goots—four five dollar tonsand vort—und comes me back to Vinchester und gits me one house close by de Taylor House, so you can see him as you comes mit de Taylor House dis way; und puts me de nice fly paper on the vall, und puts me mine goots in mine house;

too many beop'es!"
Und von day coom von Yatkee covalree und siteal me

the least.

The Fuera.—The Bahama Herald of the 20th ult.,

The Fuera.—The Bahama Herald of the 20th ult.,

And won day shand as represented by the English gentlements as represented by the English gentlement of the says, the conviction is very general that Earl Russell has also been bribed by the Yankees. The conviction derives strong force from the systematic opposition, which the so-called Ministers of Foreign Affairs has also been bribed on the conviction derives the conviction derives the conviction of the 20th ult.,

The Fuera.—The Bahama Herald of the 20th ult.,

suburps of de town, and dis be von immoralize lankee covairee run away.

Und den looks me de shtreet up and sees me de sutler gray-backs! Mine vader! vos gray-backs! and zhust he- In a short time ter boiler was damaged and she surrenhind de gray-backs coom von Stonefence Zeonson mit vos big tin horn, and blows "Who s been here since I've been megazine took fire, and she blew up with her s'ores, amgone?—who's been here since I've been gone?" and me

making some movements towards Huntsville, with the twenty men killed and wounded. Our less is two hillview, as is thought, of making an advance through North Alabama. We have not much confidence in any theory which embraces the idea of an advance of of the detachment for their coolness and bravery in thus the foe in any considerable force upon any part of the effectually closing the career of a band of robbers, many

a little further, and in a few minutes more she struck | in ninety days. The nay, no doubt, justifies this a same ion | and reinforcements received. These important preparais not in existence, and cannot be had. If the grand advance so pompously threatened is to be made from East Tennessee, it will require the undivided means of transportation at the disposal of the Federal authorities to make sufficient preparation there, and it is idle to suppose that they would contemplate or attempt a second movement from a point further west. It would simply be a frittering away of their resources without any probability of compensating advantages. Then, again, they have not the men to constitute two seperate expeditions in this section, and if they should dare to d vide their force, they would be de troyed in detail.

Grant is two smart for that. If an advance is contemplated through North abama, Grant has changed his programme. He must have found the forces under Longstreet, too serious an obstacle to be overcome, and, therefore, changed his plan from the force of necessity which be could not control. This may be possible, but it is only conjecture.

MILD WINTER IN GREAT BRITAIN .- On Christmas Day, land) Cronicle, of Christmas Day, says:

We have seen this week a bouquet of wild flowers, containing some dozen specimens of daises, buttercups, cranesb: I and primroses, the lat er with all the perfume of spring, Thus, we believe is a most unprecedented, and testifies to

the genial mildness of the present winter in a remarkable WILL. CAMPBELL .- We find in a Texas paper the follow-

ing description of this partisan chief: He is about 21 years of age, about 5 feet 9 inches high of sender form, straight as an arrow, at dactive as a pag-ther. His long, dark brown hair hangs in wid cerls about his shoulders; his complexion is fair; his eyes are of a dark hazel color, wi'd and restless and piercing as the point of a darger; he wears a suit of plain grey cloth, with a scarlet sik sash around his waist, a six shooter on his right side and a sabre on his left; he wears a pair of cavalry boots that come above the knee, and large "exas spurs is hat is black low-crowned and broad-brimmed, one side fastened up with a giver star, which helds a long black plums. His men are armed with two revolvers and a donble barreled shot ann each, and mounted on fleet horses war continues another year, his reputation as a partian chieftain, will cutshine the reputation of those illustrious herces of the old revolution, Marion and Sunter.

ACCEPTABLE GIFT .- Mrs. General R E. Lee recently pre for its patriotic devotion.

Soldiers! you tread, with no unequal steps, the road by Letail of men from the 53d regiment N. C. Troops, engagwhich your fathers marched through suffering, privation ed in re-building the plank road, near Orange Court House, and blood to independence of the court house,

THEODORE AND ANGELINA - A DRAMA IN ONE ACT

-Scene First-In Camp. Theodore, perusing a letter .- "The dear, patriotic girl! She bids me fight these Yankees to the last .-Much as she wants to see me, she bids me not return until I bear three scars, as seals of my devotion to my country. They shall be mine, Angelina. Oh! methinks, there were not might in a battalion of blue bellies to withstand the valor of this strong arms for 'tis my Angeline bids me strike.''

Scene Second - Angelina's Home-Angelina scat ed on a sofa. Eater Theodore. Theo.—"Oh, dearest among women, and do I see your lovely self at last! How I have longed-" ▲ng.—"Explain this impudence, sir, if you please.

V. bo gave you the right to use such language to Angelina, Highflyer? Where are the stars I bade you bring me from the wars ?" Theo.—"Stars, Angelina?"

bow to and worship. Say, sirrah, where are your stats? Theo -" Ah, Angelina, did I not labor hard : did

not fling myself into the thickest of the fight; did not toy with death as carelessly as does an infant with a trinket, that I might bear to the honorable scars unto vour loving bosom. And it was stars you sought Oh! what a film did blur my vision when I did peruse vour cursed note. But now the dream is don-My leg is laid in a nameless grave close to the red field of Chickamauga. On the same field my arm reposes; and 'twas for honors, not for honor, you would have me fight. Ob, cruel, cruel girl."

Angelina faints, and exit Theodore on a crutch.

There have been used in the manufacture of this monster cake 550 pounds or flour, 3 000 eggs, five barrels of currants, two cwt. of orange and lemon peel, 800 pounds of butter, 400 pounds of sugar, besides other ingredients the cake will be cut by the Mayor at the annual conversatione of the Churchman's Union, which is to be held in the Corn Exchange on the 4th of January. It contains 200 tickets, the possession of which will entitle the holder to various presents, comprissing two elegant plated cake baskets, gold rings, gold baskets, silver fruit knives, silver thimbles, wedding rings, etc.—Oxford (Eng.) Chronicle. The Yankees at Smithfield, Ya.

A special train on the Norfolk Railroad arrived at

taken at Smitt field, Va., end on their way to Rich-

mond. They were well clad, in good condition and had

among them some Irish and Germans. There was also a bright mulatto, who it is said ranked as Lieutenant in a negro regiment and who was recognized as a slave formerly living in Portsmouth, Va. Among the prisoners, was a deserter from a North Carolina regiment, who, we presume, will be properly dealt with. Some gentlemen who conversed with these men say they spoke with great contempt of Beast Butler, and apparently hated and despised him quite as much as we do. The prisoners consist of mentelonging to the 99th New York, the 7th Penn., and the 3rd Connecticut. Frem a soldier engaged in the capture we learn the following particulars: Captain Pipkin with three weak companies belonging to the 31st North Carolina regiment, a small party of the 7th cavalry and Sturdivant's Battery, were ordered to intercept a party of raiders then in the neighborhood of Smithfield, comrosed of cavalry, infantry and some marines, the whole ander the command of a Captain Lee. The order was gailantly and successfully obeyed. Our troops secured a position in their rear and front, which effectually cut off advance and retreat except by Pagan Creek. At 12 o'clock on Monday the fight commenced, and after firing without much loss on either side, the enemy sent a flag of truce asking to see the commander of our troops and to demand their strength. Of course a refusal to both demands was returned, and FIVE minutes given for an unconditional surrender. This was agreed to, and Captain Lee was in the act of signing parole for himself and command when of his nen informed him that a guaboat was approaching. With genuine Yankee perfidy he refused to surrer der his men, and the fight commenced The gunboat shelled the banks while the enemy's troops were geiting abourd. Sturdivant's battery took a position about 100 yards distant and opened with effect on the boat. Our infantry lined the banks of the creek and shot down every man who appeared upon deck -Several of the men leaped overboard and were drowned while others clung to the rudder and sides of the vessel. dered. The prisoners were scarcely ashore, when her munition, &c. The boat was named the Smith Bridgers, and mounted 3 guns. Her Captain was taken al-The old fellow became so much excited that he used the ter being shot through the neck. One of her Lieuten ants is severely wounded in the belly, and all her claw captured. Some of the enemy escaped through a swamp, The latest accounts indicate that the Yankees are but ten horses were secured. The enemy lost at least

# TELEGRAPHIC

ntered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, Feb. 3d, 1864.

This morning, in the House, Mr. Curry, of Alabama, submitted an important joint resolution in relation to the exchange of prisoners of war, especially of negroes. It endorsed the resolution of Congress of first May last, and President Davis' proclamation in reference to Lincoln's emancipation proclamation and policy; recognises the fact that the North in claiming the exchange of colored troops and their officers, intends this claim to apply to slaves, the property of our people, whom they have seized, abducted, and impressed into their military service, and armed against their lawful masters. It declares the emancipation of slaves by the enemy within the Confederate States as not among the acts of legitimate warfare, but is classed by writers on public law, among whom are the most emminent publiin the neighborhood of Exeter, Eng., prim-roses, ripe wild strawberries, and a number of spring and sammer wild flewers were gathered in the hedge rows. The season is astonishingly mild in Davonshire. The Kings county (ireland) Crosside of the United States, with such acts as putting prisonest odeath in cold blood, using poisoned weapons or assignation; that the claim of the North, that when we recapta ed our own slaves, whom they have abducted and armed, we shall deliver them back in exchange as prisoners of war, is in effect recognizing the rights of the United States to legislate within our limits, and aid them in giving effect to such legislation, which is too monstrous and revolting to be yielded to for a moment, and is only a pretext for violating the solemn obligations of that government to liberate all the prisoners who are on parole; but neither these resolutions, nor those of the first of May last, are to be construed to exclude from treatment as prisoners of war the free negroes not residents of the Confederate States at the commencement of the war.

The House adopted a resolution of thanks to Gen. Longstreet and his men; also, a number of resolutions of thanks to the soldiers of the various States who are re-enlisting

Re-enlistments are the order of the day in the army, and are going on every where with enthusiam resembling the

volunteering at the commencement of the war. The Sepate passed the bill to create the office of ensign in the army, and a bill to provide and organize a general staff for the army, and then went into secret session on the bill to regulate foreign commerce. The House was in secret session on the army bill.

> TROOPS RE ENLISTING FOR THE WAR. ORANGE C. H., Va., Feb. 3d, 1864.

The whole of Rode's division and Lane's N. C. brigade, whole duty to the country they love, and are determinand nearly all the rest of Wilcoxe's division, and Wilcoxe's ed to preserve and protect. If our farmers and plan-The whole of Rode's division and Lane's N. C. brigade, old Alabama brigade, have re-enlisted for the war. All ters will do their duty and the brave men to whom I quiet along our lines.

THE HOUSE TAX BILL.

RICHMOND, Feb. 3J. 1864. of the currency, thus increasing the currency value of the notes left in the hands of holders. It is also understood that the Senate has rejected the plan, and referred the matter to a special committee, who has it now under consider ation.

RICHMOND, Feb. 4th, 1864. The Philadelphia Erquirer of the 1st has been received, Ang.—Ay, stars! Such jewels as never yet Lincoln has ordered a draft for five hundred thousand men wast change has taken place among the people of that did woo the astronomer from his bed to court them in their far abodes. Stars!—not the golden paubles to at the serve three years or during the war, to be made on the 10th of March.

Gold in New York, on the 30th nit., was 574 premium No other news of any importance.

RICHMOND, Feb. 4, 1854. The N. Y. Herald of the 1st, says that Lincoln has issued an order for a draft of five hundred thousand man by the 10th of March. The Herald says the order is but a conablidation of the too calls previously issued for three hundred thousand, nearly half of which have been obtained by volunteering and re-enlistment.

Dispatches from Western Virginia indicate that General Early had captured in Hardy County a few days ago, a train there, too, the envious ball did pierce the cheek I fordly of eighty wagons, heavily laden with commissary stores. tho't one day would meet your sweet caresses. But The Kentucky Legislature adjoured without electing a Senator. Judge Murphy of Fort Smith has been elected provisional Governor of Arkansas.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, Feb. 4th, 1864. In the Senate yesterday, Mr. Sparrow, from the Military Committee, reported back the House bill to amend the late anti-substitute law in relation to farmers, with a recommendation that it do not pass. No action taken.

FROM OUR FORCES AROUND NEWBERN.

BICHMOND, Va., Feb. 4th, 1864. The following official despatch has been received:

Kinston, N. C., Feb. 3d, 1864. GEN. Cocpen: - I made a reconnoisance within a mile and a half of Newbern with Hoke's brigade and part of Corse's and Clingman's, and some artillery. Met enemy onel assures us that from the intelligence he has receivin force at Batchelor's Creek. Killed and wounded about ed, he is satisfied that an overwhelming majority of the one hundred, captured thirteen officers, two hundred and people of Kentucky are bitterly opposed to the Lincoln 3 o'clock P. M., on vesterday, bringing 110 Yankees eighty privates, fourteen negroes, two rifled pieces with caissons, three hundred stand of small arms, four ambulances, three wagons, fifty-five animals, a quantity of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, and two flags. Commander Wood captured and destroyed the U. S. gunboat Underwriter. Our loss is thirty-five killed and wounded.

G. E PICKETT. · Maj. Gen. Comd'g.

RE-ENLISTMENT OF TROOPS.

ORANGE C. H., Feb. 4th, 1864. The work of re enlisting goes bravely on. The 60th, 42th and 61st Regiments of Mahon's Virginia brigade, re-enlist-

LATE NOTHERN AND EUROPEAN NEWS-A NEW TRIAL REFUSED IN THE ALEXANDRA CASÉ. ERCHMOND, Feb. 4th, 1864.

In the Yankee House of Representatives on the 25th ult. Fernando Wood made a final appeal for the restoration of peace. On the 28th the President's reception sas largely attended by members of Congress, Judges of the Supreme Court, Foreign Ministers, and others.

Senator Bayard, of Delaware, has resigned. Dispatches from Chattanooga say that Johnston's army

has fallen back to Kingston. Wilson has withdrawn his resolution for the expulsion of

Davis. The latest European advices indicate a disagreement be-tween the Powers of the German Confederation on the been discharged from the army; those who have been Schleswig and Halstoin question.

The Confederate loau has advanced in London to fifty cents. The Court of the Exchequer has refused a new trial in the Alexandra case, and the ship would be released.

The Florida has not yet left Brest. The French Corps Legislatit have granted the extra or dinary credits demanded by the government The Liverpool cotton market was duli.

THE MIMTARY BILL.

RICHMOND, Feb. 4th, 1864. It is understood that the House in secret session has passed the mintary till and sent it back to the Senate for further consideration by that body. It is understood that it was extensively amended and altered in the House.

> CONFEDERATE CONGRESS. FICHMOND, Feb. 4:b. 1864.

Nothing of special importance was transacted in open dollars. session in either House of Congress to day. It is understood that the Senate is secret session passed the currency bill which was sent to that body by the House some time ago, though considerably amended and changed. It was tions. sent back to the House for further consideration b. that body. The Senate will next take us the tax bill in secret session. The House is still engaged on the library billing secret sessi n.

YANKESS REPUBLISH TO RE-Edition.

Gap, states that Wilcox's ninth arm y corps has been mas. Dec. 24th, 1863.

can, under any cincumstances, be admitted. tered out of service and have gote home, very few having re-enlisted, notwithstanding the large bounties and the land warrants effered them. The enemy's cavalry force

TERMS OF ADVERTISE

1 square, of 10 lines or less, for each and

Epecial Notices will be charged \$3 per square for

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No advertisement, reflecting upon private character

sertion, \$2.

and every insertion.

ter, are charged as advertisements.

has been largely diminished by this.

Gen. Cobb on Hoarding. In his speech in Atlan's Gen. Howell Cobb pays the following compliments, which we repeat for the benefit

of many worthy seaders : There is but one class of men in our community meaner than the speculator and extortioner, and that is the man who is unwilling to let his produce go to the support of our brave soldiers in the field. [Applause,] What better are you than speculators and extortioners. who cling to your provisions with a starving army upon your borders? What is the speculator and extortioner but the man who loves gold and property more than life and liberty? Is not that your own case?-

And do you think you satisfy the demands of your country and of your own conscience, because you agree with others in this denunciation of Yankees? If there is any one in this wide world who hates the Yankee race more than I do, I am sorry for him, because he must have devoted his whole heart to the work; but I tell you, and the history of this war will bear me out in the assertion, that many true hearted Southern men were born at the North, and some of the vilest Yankees that ever disgraced this earth have been born at the South. [Applause]
But you mink you have done all that is required of you if you denounce to your heart's content the Jews.

I have known as brave soldiers in the field and as true men from that despised and abused sect as any in the land; and I tell you that you can neither satisfy the demands of patriotism nor of your own conscience, when you do the very thing for which you denounce the Jews. The country calls upon all her men to do their duty, whether native or adopted, of every denomination and of every sect. Whoever falters let him be damned; whoever is true to his flag let him be hon-Therefore, my friends, bring forward your produce.

That is your duty. The country does not require the service of your lips; it requires more substantial service at your hands. Throw wide open your granaries; say to your Government as the noble, true and patriotic farmers of the county of Sumter said a few days ago, when they adopted unanimously a resolution that they would let the Government have their surplus grain, meat and produce, at whatever price the Government thought proper to pay. That was the voice and spirit of true patriotism and devotion to the country, and I tell you here my countrymen that that was a meeting of men who had the means to do what they proposed. It was not the mere enthusiastic expression of the feelings of the hour. It was the firm and determined purpose of true hearted men to do their duty, and their have appealed will do theirs, a bright future rises up before you, all will be well. Fail to do it, have men stay at home, wealthy men hoard their grain, and all must be lost. Look the future full in the face, and It seems to be generally understood that the finance before you decide it this night, think of the liber ! y of measure, or tax bill, as passed by the House, contemplated your country, your firesides, your families, your wives, a tax on Confederate notes so heavy as to absorb the bulk | your children. Young men think of your mothers and siaters.

From Kentucky

The Daily Huntsville Confederate, now published at Dalton, Georgia, in its issue of the 24th January contains the following:

A Kentucky Colonel informs us that parties who bave recently come from Kentucky represents that a State in reference to the war-that a large number of citizens, formerly opposed to the Southern me separation and independence, have changed their views, and the Southern cause is stronger there than it ever was, and is getting stronger every day. We have been greatly disappointed at the readiness with which Kentucky has yielded to the tyrannical behests of the vulgar despotism of the Lincoln Government, and have again and again, given willing credence to representations of the friendly feelings of a majority of her people for the South, but have waited in vain for a practical demons tration of their friendship. We are, however still inclined to believe these representations correct, basing our belief on the confirmatory evidence afforded by the altered tone of the Louisvile Journal toward the Lincoln Government, and the strong States Rights resolutions introduced by Garrett Davis into the Yankee Congress. condemnatory of the unconstitutional and reckless policy pursued by that Government in the conduct of the war, and its violation of State sovereignty and the plainest principles of popular right and natural justice. The language of Davis, in the debate on the resolution of Wilson of Mass, to expel him for his "treasonable resolutions," is very strong, and so denunciatory that we cannot believe that so assidious a watcher of public breezes as Davis would have employed it, if he had not been satisfied of the support of a majority of the people of his State. The telegraph thus reports his language: "If he was expelled, he would go to Kentucky and raise the cry of oppression, usurpation, tyranny and revolution against the faithless men in

charge of the Government. Since we began this article, another Kentucky Col-Government and its adherents now in charge of the State Government, and if an opportunity be afforded, he would not be astonished at a revolution of the State Government and a general rally to the standard of the Confederate States. We trust that an opportunity will occur in the coming Spring or Summer, and Kentuckians, true to their origin, natural instincts and institutions, the blood-bought heritage of their fathers, will fally by tens of thousands to the Southern standard and help to expel the foul invaders from every inch of

GOOD NEWS FROM THE BLACK WATER .- An official despatch from Colonel Jordan, at Ivor Station, on the Petersburg and Norfolk Railroad, Monday night,

our soil.

"The whole Yankee force, about one hundred and fifty men, are our prisoners, and their gunboat, Smith Brggs, destroyed. No one hurt on our side. Four Yankees killed and two or three wounded. The prisoners are now at Broadwater. Send down a train for them to-morrow."

NOTICE TO EXEMPTS AND PERSONS NOT ENROLLED .-It may not be generally known that all persons who have been exemped from military service heretofore from any cause whatever, are required to report themserves, with the evidences of their claims to exemption, for the purpose of having their exemptions revised.

Persons between the ages of 18 and 45 years, and discharged by Medical Boards for the examination of conscripts, as well as those who have furnished substitutes, are also required to report themselvs for examin ation and enrollment.

GENERAL LEE ON THE WAR -A gentleman who has just arrived in C. lumbia, from Richmond, brings the cheering intelligence that General Lee, in conversation with a bevy of friends, recently made the remark that, with 2) 000 additional main in his army, and 40,000 additional troops in the army of General Johnston, we could whip all the Yankee trites that may be brought against us. He further observed served, that if the contest was prolonged until September next, and we hould meet with no grave disasters. (which General Lee did not in icipate) the greatest crisis of the war would be successinly passed.—South Carolinian.

The prize steamer R. E. Lee has been strictly searched at Boston, in the expectation that gold would be found. One hundred and eight packages were found behind a partition supposed to divide the machinery from the hold. They were valued at twenty thousand

An iron minuracturing company has been organized at Athers, Georgia, and will soon commence opera

C., o the 14th January, 1864, Mrs io Blad and a late. N. C., of the 14th January, 1864. M. FANNY and will of Mr. George Gardner, of this town. Mean his (Archite) Appeal please copy.

GENT'S HATS.

A scouting party from the neighborhood of Cumberland

OPENED THIS DAY, one case assorted colors, at KAHNWEILER & BRO

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL CONFETERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, FEB. 11, 1864.

MISSING. The following copies of our Weekly Fournal are missing from our files. Any person having them will confer a favor by fending them to up, for which we will pay 50 Cate for two copies of each date () otober 9th, 1862—2 copies. 19th, 1863—1 26th, 1863—2

hefore 9 o'clock, a fire broke out at the Northwest corner of Ann and Water-streets, in some spels used by different parties for the stowage of ome harness. At this point the fire

The main less, and indeed the only one worth men

Modeled S. S. Co....424 " Not known. 100 " No insurance.

.1025 bales.

The bales would average at least 450 pounds, worth all concerned. get \$1.50, making the loss in cotton above \$691. The other property destroyed would probably at the total up to over seven hundred thousand dol-

.v.c . c autially mercenaries;

a pressing accepaity, which could

not shut our eyes to the ord to be either blind a indifferent. We ought to be brace up every nerve and string every

s, these efforts of Lincoln's are self- off the field.

It won't do to expect plain sailing and easy victories

these victories will, in all human probability, bear fruit far exceeding any borne by former victories.

Successful Military Movements to Eastern North

Carolina. We have been favoured with the following highly interesting account of the movements of the force which left this place, under command of Brigadier General Martin, to cc-operate in the recent demonstra tion against Newberne. It will the seen that General DESCRIPTION FIRE-HEAVY LOSS .- Monday night, a MARTIN, with the gallant officers and men under his federacy through weal and through wee loyally abiding sheds, with their contents, and indeed all ments, none of that blame can attach to General Mar- ly hoped and trusted that partizan agitation, if not exthe yard, were completely destroyed. A IN or the brave little army under his command. From tinet, would at least be suspended until the great and rear of Mr. Fowners' residence was also all we have been able to learn from different sources vital struggle might be brought to a close, and the ship It was of little value in itself, and its only we are convinced that Generals CLINGMAN and HOKE of State be safely unchored in the haven of peace and also performed their part well and bravely. Still, we independence. or hig, was that sustained by the parties owning the any good could be accomplished by any further re- and divisions which might disturb that harmony and 800 to 1,200, entered that place on Saturday morning, perhaps altogether. The main body of the prisoners, an object which we have pursued unceasingly, and we surrounded the town. There were only 100 Confeder-

As a part of the programme of the late movement against Newberne by the Confederate forces under the command of Maj. Gen. Pickett, an expedition was organized under berne and Morehead City, and preventing re-inforcements rent picture from that which we are called upon to con | Rev. Cyrus Waters, Rec'or of the Episcopal Church, In the midst of this state of things comes an order latter. The expedition consisted of the 17th N. C. Regt., Lieut. Col. Jno. C. Lamb, commanding; the 42ad Regt., N. ics during the Maj. J. W. Moore's Battalion of Artillery; and two Com- stead of lukewarmness, we would have had zeal. Inintracted with our role previous in. pames of Cavalry-Capt. Harris and Capt. Harland-the latter from South Carolina.

The expedition moved from Wilmington on the 28th ult., there are heavy sandy roads at this end of the line, and deep muddy prehension throughout the Confederacy, the attitude of corner at ones at the other. No remarkable incident occurred until North Carolina would have been a beacon of hope to our forces approached the enemy's lines, when General Martin disposed his forces as follows: An advanced guard, consisting of all the cavalry, three companies of infantry, and one of artillery, was thrown foward to "feel" the open or covert. enemy-the cavalry being under the immediate command whole under command of Col. George Jackson. The rest being that for a Convention in this State at this most of the infantry and artillery followed under the immediate supervision of the Commanding General. On nearing the lirst pickets of the enemy and discovering them on the or their contents, was plainly alert, the cavalry dashed furiously forward, and the Yanswamp, and full of deep holes overflowing with mud and water. But on they sped-some of the Yankee horses and their liders turning somersets in the mud, and ours runderate arms | ning over them, and tumbling headlong into the deep mire after them, inflicting many bruises upon men and horses on the signatures that attested the secession Muse, of Harris' cavalry, while gallantly leading the charge, the of course fell mortally wounded by a pistol shot from a Yankee who campaign, cope successfully was being hotly pursued. Having captured a portion and dispersed the rest of these out-post pickets, the column are misrepresented, maligned and persecuted; but we variant accounts of the meeting itself. Instead of the demand possession of my house and furniture, turning moved forward and soon same to a trading post of the Yan- say here, that we only state what we do know, when plain sailing reported by the friends of the movement, heads. Where should I go for protection? Newtere, rescued the gun from the policeman, knocked him sensenouse some half mile distant-pickets and reserves. The made in North Carolina are the cause of the deepest really no chance of doirg any thing-that the meeting Well, when this infamous order was promulgated the poor girl. But the time lost in dispute with the thousand, are composed work, but a close examination disclosed the fact that the forty thousand, are composed work, but a close examination disclosed the fact that the so called volume that the so called position had been evacuated by the enemy in such not the stunning. No alternative was presented that was held in reserve. What might it not be? From the past Calic Bardera, or Flag street, entered and found in a behind them. Continuing the march for two and a half brave defenders; they encourage our ruthless assailants. WM. M. MEBANE, Secretary, the meeting was address and present, what might we not expect in the future? small ante room some thirty females, and all living, but forces were brought to a stand by a shot from a six pounder brought up by local which went whizzing over their heads. No one knew the strength of the place-how much infantry or artillery con-

> valiation of earth works. After a shell or two from Capt. Ellis' Battery, it was at once determined by the commanding General to attack the

> well-built, thick walled house, surrounded by a circum-

Capt. Biggs, Company A, 17th Regiment, was directed strength of the enemy. With the alacrity of voluntaers tion which has already done so much harm in the State, and the steadiness of regulars, they advanced across the and still darkly threatens to do more and deeper injury, open field, in the face of the discharges from the six-pounder and small arms. When within about two hundred yards of the block houses, Capt. B. ordered his men to charge and exposing its tendencies. the works. They responded with a yell which rang out amid the volleys of musketry. It was the work of but a moment. The Yankees broke and ran for their lives. A evident that this feeling, and the policy to which i beautiful six-pounder cannon, a number of rifles, knapa not rely either upon enlist. sacks, clothing, commissary stores, &c., were captured Brigade Ordnance Officer, on Gen. Martin's staff, when his Company was thrown forward, by permission of the Genral, rejoined it and participated in this gallant charge.

But the principal work of the day was still to be done. Newport Barracks-a strong fort-was four miles beyond, tention of our brethren of the press. and of all others iest on the railroad, and the Yankees were falling back in

erent politi- Eix-pounder Parrott gun that the enemy were about to con-

Our artillery returned the compliment in gallant style, is known, too and the General directed the infantry to form into line of bat-

tle, the whole being under his immediate eye. . mesponded to with alacrity and spirit. In an unbroken line, encouragement of our soldiers wherever scattered, and they advanced upon the enemy amid the shot and shell of of the Confederacy at large, upon whom the apparent their artillery. When about half way across the field, the position of so important a State as North Carolina is order to charge was given, and our brave boys bounded

The enemy, about 1200 strong, had greatly the advantage position, being protected by the underbrush and woods on the other side of the field. But no matter. ')n pressed our brave boys, with a yell of the wildest enthusiasm. As siezed by the Government, as having been built for. and hey approached the enemy, the musketry became anima designed to be used by the Confederates in a manner

the fort, closely pursued by our forces. After driving them through the woods, and over the field ntervening between our troops and the fort, the enemy pened on us with a 32 pounder from the fort ; Capt. Paris ward, but on their appearance, the enemy, having previ- or manufacturer had no concern, and no people ought ously set fire to all the buildings, evacuated the place. set re to the Railroad bridge, and tore up the county bridge ver Newport river, to prevent pursuit. It was now night, prisoners, six slaves, a dozen horses, and commissary stores enough to subsist the troops during their stay in the neighborhood, besides a large quantity of made of her by the Government. We like this inde clothing with which our men supplied themselves—such as pendence of the English judiciary which neither the their quartermaster and commissary stores. They also move from its course. urnt their stables with the horses in them. Some few horses were rescued by our men. In addition to our canuses, we destroyed one thousand barrels of turpenne belonging to the U. S. government and burnt two the House of Lords. Second, assuming that this deciallroad bridges.

Captain Leith, of the 17th Regiment, N. C. T., and five others, whose names have not been ascertained, in the general engagement above referred to. Besides the capture of prisoners, about twenty of the speeals to the Courts, will make good his threat or

successfully met, can hardly be soon | The next morning the General directed Colonel Jeffords, with a detachment of 60 cavalry, to make a reconnoissance in the vicinity of Newberns—not having heard from our poned. The third must be solved in a few months. forces there, and being in entire ignorance as to the

movements of our troops. this season. On the contrary, every effort must be put This work was thoroughly accomplished. Col. J. went

racy. Victories can be won this summer, for the Yan outsting two black hones, spiking the guns, tearing up & Welden R. R. The deceased, we think, was a native kee armies will be comparatively untried troops, and and burning every rail road and county bridge between the of Bladen county: Trent and Shepardaville, or Newport Barracks, and bringing off a full outfit of clothing for his men.

In obedience to orders, General Martin returned to Wilmington with his comu and, after having accomplished all, and more than all, that had been assigned him. The prisoners above alluded to arrived here Tuesday.

Agitation to North Carolina. When this war broke out-when North Uarolina joined her fortunes with her sister State of the South, and by doing so pledged her faith to stand by the Concommand, accomplished all and more that had been the issue, in humble dependence upon Him who orderassigned to them, and that if blame attaches anywhere eth all things well, and in firm reliance upon the jusfor the comparative failure of the combined move- tice of the cause in which she was engaged, we sincere-

cannot divest ourselves of the impression that "some- To promote the harmony of feeling and concert of By a private letter from Windsor, Bertie Co., N body blundered," although we are in doubt whether action so essential to success, and to repress agitations C, we learn that the Yankee force, estimated at from charks that we might feel disposed to make, and therethus tend to jeopardize our cause, has, ev r since the
fore forbear further comment, for the present at least,
war commenced, been the object of our humble off irits;

Thus tend to jeopardize our cause, has, ev r since the
January 30th, at an early hour, hoping to surprise our
and willingly stand by him through storm and sunshine,
though the present at least,
war commenced, been the object of our humble off irits; over seventy, arrived here yesterday. From first to trust not wholly without success, as the history ates there, who, upon bearing of the landing of the THE TAKING OF BUTLER'S OATH IN NORFOLE .last, the movement under General Martin was emiof this immediate section, and of contiguous counties, enemy, went out to a mill about three miles from town. The New York News of the 12th inst., has a long letall the attacks of the army of the Potomac, but even to the last of the army of the Potomac, but even to the last of the army of the last of the army of the last of the army of the Potomac, but even to the last of the army of the last of nently successful, and reflects the highest credit upon will, we think, bear evidence. This course has been the enemy finding their camp deserted pursued, when will, we think, bear evidence. This course has been generally adopted by that portion of the press of the our little force turned upon them with artillery, and so cupation by the Yankees Many of these facts we The Gtent Disaster in Children Recovered State which, with some occasional shades of difference, surprised our would-be surprisers as to drive them have published in detached statements from time to has agreed with us in the main points involved. Had back to town. Having failed to capture soldiers, they time. We now copy that portion relative to the oath all the press of the State, as well as all parties in it, took their revenge upon citizens. Having carried off which Butler has forced upon the people After drawthe direction of Brig. General Martin, for the purpose of pursued the same course, there can be no doubt but nearly all the negroes, they arrested and took to Newthe direction of Brig. General Martin, for the purpose of cutting the line of railroad communication between New-that North Carolina would now present a very diffe-berne five of the principal citizens; among these were is a lady, says: from being sent to the relief of the former place from the template, however painful the feelings to which such and two of the vestrymen, viz: Dr. Turner Wilson, from Gen. Butler requiring all citizens to take the oath template, however painful the feelings to which such and two of the vestrymen, viz: Dr. Turner Wilson, from Gen. Butler requiring all citizens to take the oath template, however painful the feelings to which such and two of the vestrymen, viz: Dr. Turner Wilson, from Gen. Butler requiring all citizens to take the oath the failure to rescue the unfortunate victims was owing stead of disaffection in too many localities, we would aground near where the Advance grounded when last comhave witnessed devoted loyalty to the Confederate ing in. It is believed that the Steamer and cargo will be to discover and made an average march of twenty miles a day over cause. Instead of being a menace and a source of ap. our struggling friends, from the Potomac to the Rio bably be saved. Grande, and a warning to all our enemies, whether

That we may not be misunderstood, we would here of Licut. Col. R. J. Jeffords, 5th S. C. cavalry, and the state that we allude to the last phase of agitation. inopportune of all times, coupled, as such agitation is. kee pickets (twenty-five or thirty in number) retreated as the Confederacy odious in North Carolina, added to fast as their horses would carry them. The road over which is, the thinly disguised threat of secession from which pursuers and pursued had to pass was through a the Confederacy, under the guise of the State taking ber own destiny into her own hands," curningly devised words that ought to deceive no one. Those who, almost before the ink was dry

bleaking the neck of one of the latter) but doing no set of the State from the Union now presided rious damage to the riders. It was at this point that Lieut. over by Mr. Lincoln, commenced an agitation against a portion of the people of North Carolina invidiously styled "destructives," may now say that they

North Carolina, since the war commenced, has been carried on by the self-styled " Conservatives," and that stituted the garrison. It was easily discovered that it was all the meetings have been called by them, while the much abused "Destructives," anxious to avoid a contest, with its apprehended injury to the public interests. have borne and forborne from purely patriotic motives, until we fear that endurance has been carried too far and the question now arises whether it is not the duty to throw his men forward as skirmishers, and feel the of all patriotic citizens opposed to the reckless sgitato organize for the purpose of counteracting its effects

Much as we dislike any agitation, and shrink from any contest under existing circumstances, still, it is gives rise, may be carried too far, and we fear has been here, besides a few Yankees who were not quick enough | carried too far, since, in spite of our avoidance of such in getting away. One killed and one wounded. No loss things, agitation has been started and has gone on side. Lieut. Hassell, of this Company, acting agitation all on one side, the effects of which we cannot but deprecate as injurious, if not actually fatal in their ultimate tendencies.

We would respectfully invite to this matter the atwho agree in opposing the persistent and dangerous agitation which has been kept up in North Carolina. Just as our forces were emerging from a dense wood in and which is now sought to be revived in a still more ampopular an expedient as drafting, to an epen field, they were admonished by a shell from a menacing form, whether "for partizin purposes" or otherwise. Let us understand each other-let us act coolly, calmly, dispassionately, yet unitedly and earnestly. We think the situation of affairs calls for such action, not only for the discouragement of such agita-The was enickly done, and the order to move forward tion-if not of something worse-at home, but for the exerting a most depressing influence.

The English Court of Exchequer has re-affirmed the ruling of the Chief Baron, in the case of the Alexandra on both sides-rapid and continuous; but the enemy hostile to the United States. The Chief Baron, the continued to give ground and fall back in the direction of leading points of whose charge we gave a few weeks since, held that the building of a vessel, even supposing that she was intended to be sold to either of the bellig divered a few well directed shots at them from his 12 of the municipal law of England, known as the Neutralbound Napoleous, when the General determined to assault ity Act. The ultimate destination of any goods the works with infantry. Skirmishers were thrown for sold to belligerents was a matter with which the seller to be better aware of this than the authorities of the United States, who, it is notorious, have bought largely ad after a running fight of six hours, over the distance of of cannon, small arms and munitions of war in England. eight miles, our gallant troops were in possession of the and who, themselves, have uniformly claimed the right the enemy flying for life. Altogether, cur troops to sell such things to belligerent parties. The full aptured seven pieces of artillery, several hundred stand of court, agreeing with the opinion of the Chief Baron, has rins, two huadred boxes of ammunition, labout seventy- refused to order a new trial, and of course ordered the vessel to be relieved from the siezure which had been vercoats, pants, blankets, &c. The enemy burnt most of bhreats of Seward, now the subservience of Russell can

Three other things yet remain to be seen; first, whether the Government will take a further appeal to sion is final as against the Government, what the effect will be in respect to the vessels constructed by Mr. LAIRD, of Liverpool, and known as the " Confederate Rams;" and, third, whether RUSSELL, if foiled in all enemy were killed-most of their wounded being carried promise to ask additional legislation from Parliament;

Faison's N. C., Feb. 9th, 1864. Messrs. Fullon & Price—
List night, the 8th instant, as the train going North was passing Faison's, some gestlemen stated that a comrade, passing from one car to another, had accidentally fallen from the platform a short distance back, and requested some one carting to him.

to attend to him.

He was found so horribly mangled that it wou'd have he was found so norribly mangied that it word have been impossible for any friend to have recognised him, but for pupers on his person, the whole train having passed over his body, tearing away one arm, a part of the head, and almost severing the body, scattering his intestines some distance along the track.

some distance along the track.

On his person was found a case of Surgical instruments, entirely rulned; a certificate to Ardrew C. Cromble, Assistant Surgeon 1st Texas Regiment; also a furlough signed by command of Lieut. Gen. Longstreet; also a receipt from the Quartermaster's office, Wilmington, N. C., (8th Feb.) certifying that one hundred and ten dollars had been with the Artificiant Regiment. paid to A. C. Crombie, Assistant Surgeon, signed Jas. R. Huggios, Capt, and A. Q. M., and one dollar in Confederate money, a few private letters, &c., &c. For information to his friends, I mention that he was de-

cently interred, and should they wish to obtain the above Post Master at Faison's, N. C.

ASHORE .- We learn that the steamer Spunkey has got

devised fables "-we mean resolutions-in which the gravated features real aim of the promoters is hidden under a moss of a transfer to Lincoln and Company. .

second number of the third volume of the Daily North Carolinian, the publication of which has been resumed at Fayetteville, N. C., by Col. P. J. Sinclair.

The Carolinian is, for the times, neatly printed, and Col. Sinclair, besides being an easy and forcible writer. has already had considerable experience in the manage ment of a newspap r. He will, no doubt, make an interesting and valuable paper. \$12 for six months, \$7 for three months.

THE AGE.-We have, from the publishers, Messra Ernest Lagarde & Co., Richmond, Va., the first number of " The Age," being that for January, 1864, W M. Burwell and Ernest Lagarde, Editors. The Age is a monthly nargazine, containing about 80 pages. Its table of conteuts give promise of interest. Price \$4 for three months, \$8 for six months.

THE Yankee papers do not at all like the tone of the Pope's letter to President Davis. The Washington Chronicle, edited by the infamous Forney, enveighs in harsh terms. The Chronicle is Lincoln's dirt-thrower, and Forney is his lick spittle, and yet Forney was once supposed to be a white man, and tolerably decent.

WE LEARN from the Raleigh Confederate of Saturday that Mr. Alfred Stanly, a brother of Edward Stanly, former bogus "Governor" of North Carolina, by the appointment of Lincoln, arrived a few days since in Raleigh. Mr. Stanly, unlike his brother, is a true and ardent Southean man, and thus came to be arrested, thrown into the jail at Washington. Beaufort county, from which he was transferred to Fort Mc-Henry, where he has been for some months past. He has only been released a few days by exchange.

of importance, save that the Army Conscription is actually progressing, foreigners being enrolled in the State of North Carolina for home defence. This will raise a question calling for the prompt action of other governments that w probably add a new phaze to the conflict now raging.

We copy the above from the Bahama Herald of the 3d. We do not think that the laws in this respect are different in North Carolina from what they are in any

WE are indebted to the kindness of a friend for a copy of the New York Herald of the 26th ult. We have seen in the telegrans published in our own or any and the Carolinas.

Marshall Kane, of Baltimore, and thirteen rebels, mostly

By the Steamship Alice we have Nassau dates to the 3d inst. We find nothing of peculiar importance not anticipated through other channels. We notice that the Bahama Herald has received from New York a cylinder press, which is the first of the kind set up at Nessau. The He ald is now printed twice a week. but we would infer from some remarks of the editor that it is designed to publish it daily after the 18th in-

As a matter of curiosity, if not of interest, we give the Nassau prices current as reported by the Herald as

forth consistent with preserving the life of the Confede- within a mile of Newberne, obtained valuable information, the Postmaster at Faison's Depot on the Wilmington Tobacce, (by quality) 36c.

For the Jeurnal. CAMP SOIR N. C. TROOPS, JAN. 27th, 1864. Editors Journal, Wilm Editors Journal, Wilmington, N. C.

Dear Sirs: Please give publication to the subjoined preamble and resolutions and oblige

Your ob't serv't, J. I. HARRISB, Capt. Co. I, 30th N. C. T

At a meeting of the Troops of the 38th N. C. Reg't, at At a meeting of the Troops of the 38th N. C. Reg't, at Beadquarters on the 27th January, 1864, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimonal; adopted:

WHEREAS, an unjust attempt of a radical party in the United States, to subvert and overthrow all Constitutional guarantees, and to rob us of our property—honestly obtained—did first force us to withdraw from an alliance no longer binding;—and whereas, they did deny us that right, and have attempted to drive us back into a Union that we detest, by waging a war unparalleled in history for its already and viadictiveness of spirit; and whereas, we have learned through Northern papers, that the despot who reigns at Washington has induced large numbers of his present army, by the inducement of large bounties and his present army, by the inducement of large bountles and broad promises to re-enlist, and is offering extraordinary inducements to citizens of foreign nations, as well as of the United States, to enlist to fill the ranks of his army, thus

Clearly defining a settled determination to subjugate us at all hazards. Now, therefore, we do unanimously resolve, First, That viewing our cause as a just and hely one, we declare ourselves re-onlisted for the war, in the struggle for that liberty and independence so dear to every honest and patriotic heart; that our watchword shall be Liberty, and we exhort our Congress and the President of the Confederate States, to listen to no kind of terms that Second. That we have the most usbounded confidence in

ing a vivid picture of a city, built and owned by white by Mr. W. A. Pearce, of Providence, from his father

contemplation may give rise. Instead of divisions the only practicing physician in the place, and L. S. of allegiance to the United States Government, or be to the idiotic police system of the Chilians. The writer ferret cut the perpetrator or C. T., Col. John E. Brown commanding; Captain Paris' we would have seen harmony. Instead of heart— Webb, Eeq Had our movement upon Newberne been Now, you will perceive sufficient cause for our upprefire was the result of in- (Virginia) Battery of Artillery, and Capt. Ellis' Battery of burnings, kindly feelings would have prevailed. In- successful, we should probably have recaptured them. | Cedented excitement. If that truth was so revolting a rescued? Yes, why were they not rescued? My heart year ago; if men gave up everything but honor and sickens within me at the question. Those determined. its dear ones; if they languished in a dreary, loathsome prison for weeks and months in preference, what must be their emotions now? If we bated the invaders of own way, could and would have rescued nearly or quite our country then, what must we now? If we abhorred the whole mass. But no, as always the case here on an a Government so vile th. n, what must be the state of alarm of fire, the police place a sentry on every avenue P. S. Since writing the above we have heard that the square of it.) we specified the square of it.) we specified the square of it.) we leading to the fire. They have, as you know, no fire engines, except some two or three old Gordon pumps. Fort Cambell, and the greater part of her cargo will pro- in our inmost souls (and they so well aware of it,) we must raise our hands to Heaven and swear before Almighty God, " without mental reservation, or evasion, THERE ARE sundry versions of the Guilford county of any kind, willingly," to support it. Did you ever meeting, the Standard containing an account drawn up bear of anything so enormously wicked? Do the anby the Secretary, in which everything is reported as nals of history contain a parallel? Not in my readings, surely. Even Butler's reign in New Orleans was passing off finely, including a long string of "cunningly not so despotic as this. Let me relate some of the ag-

A few days preceding this order another was issued, words—that aim though hidden is not abandoned. It forbidding the sale, by auction or privately, of any kind words—that aim though hidden is not abandoned. It of property, personal or real estate, belonging to disloy- had fought his way, in company with one of the works peace at the cost of submission,—reconstruction or al citiz ns. Suppose my little ones were crying for men at the gas works, to the church, and battered down any other sacrifice or humiliation. As a means to bread; I had not a cent of money, but would sell my a side or private door, and saw Miss Larren; she at wards this end the resolutions embedy a bill of indict. piano, my watch- any article of furniture, jewelry or the same time recognized him, and called on him to ment against the Confederate Government, and darkly c'othing—to keep my little darlings from starving. I save her. dare not do it. And no one would have the temerity hint of danger to our rights and subversion to our to purchase for fear of the penalty. What resort have flame between them. He reached his cane to her, which liberties through the action of the Confederate Con- 1? Note but that detestable oath to keep gaunt hungress and Executive, the object being to make our own ger from my door. Suppose some andacious negro, Government edious to our people-to wean their affec. through a spiteful and malicious spirit, should inflict Government actions to our people—to wean their succ-tions from the Cenfederacy, and thus prepare them for dress have I? None without that oath. Suppose some vile contraband, or worse still, some negro fellow other means to rescue her, and returned again -- and on But as we have already said, there are sundry and in the uniform of the United States should come and presenting themselves with the means of saving her at me and my little ones out without a shelter for our kees-but the enemy had fied in the direction of a blook- we affirm that the movements now endeavoring to be we have beard from cutside sources that there was unless I have in my possession a certificate of loyalty.

dearer than life, battling for our holy cause, and and Mr. Keith fought their way through the police and exposed to all the dangers of camp life and the reached the church at a late hour, and when the tower battle-field, to free us from this terrible oppres- was falling all about them succeeded in saving several. talion, N. C. T., (Maj. Young's.) was shot at Fort sion? We would dec de no, no, no, a thousand Mr. Meiggs saw a woman still alive under a crowd of Caswell for desertion, in pursuance of the finding of a times no. But then one would look at the little others then dead. She recognized him and called to and aged and helpless ones dependent on us for protec- him, saying, for God's sake save me!' He rushed tion, and the thought of what they must suffer was in- through the fire to her and pushed several of the dead THE NORTH CAROLINIAN. - We have received the tolerable, and, c'asping the little inocent darlings to our from her, then attempted to lift her out from among the breast, we would feel yes, anything. However bitter dead, but they were so firmly wedged in about her and the draught must be swallowed, and there was no title on her, he had to abandon that. He then procured a to lose. In this state of stunning bewilderness, do you lasso, fastened that about her waist, and the united wonder that the rush was great to claim the promised strength of eight men could not extricate her from her protection, or that time had to be extended several days? companions, and they had to leave her amid such cries had the effrontery to give the affair a very extended notice. They have referred to the people of Norfolk re-

city for the occupation of his officers, and considered than I can describe it. this the easiest method of obtaining it. He was totally unprepared for the result. Knowing the hitherto most revolting, heart-distressing, that ever was witnessto yield so readily now, and so great was his disappoint | unfortunate dead in all stages of consumption, the great ment and chagrin, on the second day, in connection er portion of them naked. But a few could be recogamnesty of President Lincoln! Does not that show on the peons, or laborers, to remove the dead. These

the spirit of the man? the President or Secretary) to enroll the citizens .-Don't you see the fruits of bitter disappointment? | were pulled about and pulled apart as one would pull

The sequel has not yet been developed. The Opening of 1864\_Foreign Opinions.

We yesterday gave an article from the London Times on the opening of 1864, and what had been accomplished by the North in 1863. We give to-day some further foreign extracts which show what is thought in England of the prospects for the Confederacy for 1864:

From the London Standard.

but she has lost infinitely less than was generally expected, and not a fourth of what some peculiarly audacious partisans of the Federal cause have lately set answer is simply that this is utterly untrue. In the 'claim," of course, are included Missouri and Kentucky, of which the Confederate Government never held possession, and of which the North will not keep possersion when once it is defeated in its main object. Of the eleven States represented at Richmond in July, 1863, only one has been temporarily reduced under Federal entirely up. The prevailing opinion is that the num-

outbreak of the war the South has lost Tennessee and a fragment of Arkansas, a little portion of riverside find the following item, which we do not recollect to territory in Louisiana, and isolated positions in Florida male members—six, seven, eight and nine from one famis all. Northern Virginia is simply a devastated bat. A place twenty five yards square was excavated, and tle field, of which the North cannot be said to have pos- into this they were laid, or tumbled and shovelled. Marshall Kane, of Baltimore, and thirteen rebels, mostly officers from Johnson's Island and Camp Douglas, left here this morning by the Grand Frank Baltroad, for Reviere du States are still held by the Confederates, excepting

such portions of them as have been sctually occupied by the Federal troops under the protection of their ly against the clergy having such complete dominion gunboats. A territory more than three times as large as France remains entirely unsubdued, and at their present rate of progress, which is not likely to be maintained, it would take the North ten years to overrun it. Even when overrun it would not be conquered; but we need not enter into any discussion of what may happen in a case so far removed from practical probability. It at any moment that should occur which has more than once seemed on the point of coming to pass; if the Confederates should gain a decided victory in the iron fence, and the remainder of the ground laid out in West, while driving the army of the Potomac out of a flower-garden. Virginia, the North would have lost at a blow everythirg-except New Orleans-that it has gained in three years of warfare; while, as we have seen, the without the usual process of carding. The specimen is

[From the Liverpool Mercury.] flue, and The very latest news from the seat of war in Americanton."

ica, like most of the news of the preceding months, is as unfavorable as it can b. to a specily ter mination of the war, either by the complete success of the North or the South. The Northern army of Geo. Grant, after baving gained a very considerable victory at Chattanooga, and after baving sustained rather a sharp check at Ringgold, has been reduced to a state of inactivity by the want of supplies and means of trans-

crop in the spring of 1864; but it will take months not years to canquer Georgia and Alabama, and even if conquered they will be more wilders. This is the prospect even at the point where the Federal for tunes look brightest, and even there any considerable success gained by Gen. Long treet would render it impossible for the Federals to advance into Georgia. In South Carolina and Virginia the Federals are utterly powerless, and so long as Charleston and Richmond continue in the hands of the Contractes they must continue to be so. After months of concealment, we learn that the Federal iron-clads were so totally defeat ed in the attack on the Confederate batteries at Char leston, in April last, as to remer it impossible for them to do anything afterwards; and in Viginia the Confederate army is not only able to hold R :hmond agains

\_Incidents of the Catastrophe\_The fite of the Church to be complen by a

The Providence Journal publishes a letter received resident in Santiago, Chili, who witnessed the recent appaling catastrophe by which more than two thousand human beings were burnt to death. It appears that

" I hear you asking, why were those sufferers not stupid ignoramuses of policemen! Fifty foreigners, had they been allowed to work, and to work in their "I fought my way past the police one entire square, by wresting guns and sabres from their hands, knocking

them out of my way and being knocked in return, until I was overpowered by numbers and compelled to retreat, and all within hearing of the most heart-rending lamentations that ever sounded on human ears. And nearly every foreigner fared similar to myself-was kept back. Mr. Demilow, of the gas works, received a bayonet wound at the fire while in the act of rescuing a young lady whom he recognized, a Miss Larren. He had fought his way, in company with one of the work-

"He could not enter in consequence of a sheet of she grasped with both hands, when he and his friend attempted to drag her through the flames; but she was so surrounded and hemmed in with the dead and dying, that her strength was not sufficient. They abandoned this method and went in pursuit of some the door, the police ordered them back, and not heeding the order, he (Demilow) was bayonetted. His friends less to the ground, and made a second attempt to seve

"Your brother Charles battered a door down on Scarcely an eye was closed in sleep during the interval. compelled to take many of them in his arms and carry Could we gnore our rightful Government, our friends them into the street and saved them all. Mr. Meigr. They felt that it was a farce, and their papers have not for help as no Christian heart could endure, neither can language describe.

"The police had full charge of the front of the church. turning en masse to their allegiance, but in rather a and in such force that the forigners could do nothing tame way, very different from their usual extravagant there. The police rescued but a few. Axes and crowbars were not to be had until a late hour. A single in-While this desire for protection was the primary and stance will suffice to show the stupidity of the police. ruling motive, there was a secondary one, and it has An officer of the police set some half dozen of his men proven the ready perception of our people. Major- to hew or batter down one of those large front doors Gen. Butler has been out-generaled this time; his strat- with their old broadswords. The doors are made of egy has been foiled with his own weapon, and he has two inch hard wood, double thickness, and riveted been keenly disappointed. He wanted possession of a through and thorugh with iron rivets. You can judge number of the largest and best furnished houses in the the effect their old cutlasses made on the doors bette

"The scene at the church the following day was the heroic resistance of cur citizens, he did not expect them |ed since the world was created. There were the poor with his own oath, he added that annexed to the late | nized by their surviving friends. The police ordered demmons—worse than devils dammed—commenced Immediately after came an order (unauthorized by their work with as much hile ty as you ever saw school children enter on some pleasure excursion. The dead apart tangled brushwood. You could see two or more peones pulling on a limb of some one buried under the others, until the limb was pulled from the body. Then they would have a peon howl of exultation, and com-mence at another. The dead were actually seperated with crowbars and picks. Limbs, heads and fragments were shovelled into carts with no more feeling than Irish laborers would have in shovelling gravel into a railway car. Hundreds of bodies but partially burned Territorially, the South has no doubt lost something, entirely naked, were tumbled into open carts and packed up in the cemetry in one promiscuous heap, without even the covering of a bundle of straw or a bulrush, and hundreds of those heartless wretches commenting and down to its credit. They say that the Confederacy joking on the scene, and all under the supervision of the now holds only one half of the territory it claims. The police. I have seen within the past ten years here police. I have seen within the past ten years here amongst these people, many things that were to me very unpleasant. But this is so horrifying to the soul that I connot find language to express my disgust to

them. "Twenty-two hundred bodies have been counted out from the ruins, and it is supposed many were burned rule, or rather cocupied by Federal armies. Since the ber of lives lost will reach twenty five hundred. The count and names collected to date amount to some fifteen hundred. Many families have lost the entire feily. All those that could not be recognized by their The Federals occupy posts in Mississippi, but that surviving friends are now buried in one grave or hole. "This accident has given the Catholic religion here the most severe blow that the church has ever experi-

enced. The men express themselves openly and publicover the females. "The city authorities have had their hands full the past week in keeping down mob voilence, as the masses are determined that the church shall not again be re.

"The Government have stepped in and ordered the ruins to be taken down and carted off, and will purchase the ground and erect a monument to the memory of the dead. The place is to be enclosed with a substantial

Gen. Duff C. Green has left with the Eutaw (Ala.) Whig a sample of thread spun from flakes of cotton speals to the Courts, will make good his threat or promise to ask additional legislation from Parliament; and if so, whether he will get it. The first question will soon be decided. The second cannot be long post-poned. The third must be solved in a few months.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.

We this morning received the following letter from the Postmaster at Faison's Depot on the Wilmington

Parliament; Bale conts; do. do. do. Kentucky 12 a 13 cants; do. do. do. English, 31 so 13; Calf South may sustain a defeat without losing anything of the essential strength and power of self-defence. It is quite clear that she will maintain it until her independence is recognized; and it is for Europe to consider whether the termination of a war which is a dispendence is recognized; and it is for Europe to consider whether the termination of a war which is a dispendence is recognized; and it is for Europe to consider whether the termination of a war which is a dispendence is recognized; and it is for Europe to consider whether the termination of a war which is a dispendence is recognized; and it is for Europe to consider whether the termination of a war which is a dispendence is recognized; and it is for Europe to consider whether the termination of a war which is a dispendence in recognized; and it is for Europe to consider whether the termination of a war which is a dispendence in recognized; and it is for Europe to consider whether the termination of a war which is a dispendence in recognized; and it is for Europe to consider whether the termination of a war which is a dispendence in recognized; and it is for Europe to consider whether the termination of a war which is a dispendence in recognized; and it is for Europe to consider whether the termination of a war which is a dispendence in recognized; and it is for Europe to consider whether the termination of a war which is a dispendence in recognized; and it is for Europe to consider whether the termination of a war which is a dispendence in recognized; and it is for Europe to

# LATE NORTHERN AND EUROPEAN NEWS.

RICHMOND, Feb. 6th. 1864. The dag of truce boat arrived at City Point to-day. The Baltimore American, of the 4th inst., states that Demnark absolutely rejects the ultimatum of Prussia and Austria, calling for the withdrawal of the November Constitution, upon panalty of their occupation, of Sleswick .in consequence of this refusal the Envoys of these powers have left Copenhagan.

A proposition for a new French loan of twelve millions hads exceeding thirteen times the amount required. The London stock Exchange is feverish in consequence of the warlike aspect of affairs. Austrian troops were on her, bearing upon the channel. the Weser, with a view to occupy Sleswick, Holsten-

Spin stield; a severe engagement essued on the 3fd. The advancing last night. retiels were defeated, prisoners taken and Patterson's

Creek re-esptured. The rebels Lave captured and burnt the Steamer Levi on the Kanawha River. Brigadier General Scammon and one the staff was captured with the boats An attempt of the rebels to take Newbern has been

are able to hold the City. On the 28th ult., Col. Fhillips drove Roddy to the North to Strawbury Plains, within 15 miles of Knoxville, on yestwo hundred cattle and s.x hundred sheep. Goll un hange.

## FROM NORTHERN VIRGINIA. RICHMOND, Feb. 6th, 1864.

The following disputch was received here to-day ORANGE C. H., Feb. 6th, 1864.

on the 30th Gen. Rosser captured a train of 95 waggons aded with commissary stores and forage, on their way om New Creek to Patersburg, with 300 mules and 20 pris-The guard of eight hundred infantry escaped to numbers at least for ty thousand. the allowants. Our loss was 25 killed and wounded. In- FROM R.CHMOND-ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT form a ton of an advance upon Petersturg having been reived, the garrison evacuated it during the night. On the 2d horser destroyed the buildge over Patterson's Creek, ming forty prisoners. 270 prisoners, 50 wagons and teams, 1260 cattle and 500 sheep, have been brought off .u. It seer has shown great energy and skill. His command deserves great credit.

#### B. E. LEE CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, W., Feb. 6th, 1864. redestroyed under military necessity, & provides payment dissensions and the consciousness of a bad cause. His yeas 54, pays 16. The bill authorizing the President to a. Wastaker up and rejected-yeas 33, nays 44

#### THE MOVEMENT BELOW RICHMOND. RICHMOND. Feb. 7: 1864.

Information from below is meagre and conflicting. The force of the enemy is estimated at about 5 regiments .-One report is that they were repulsed, and another that they orossed the Chickshominy near White Oak Swamp .-

tend to go a few miles out to sea and there settle the straits of Sunda. The vessel and cargo is valued at

HE VANKEES REPORTED ADVANCING BELOW

Вісимомр. Feb. 7th, 1864. it is reported that the Yankees are advancing in con- ladies out of Knoxville went out yesterday. Gen. Mortin's blerable force towards the City from the Peninsula .- cavalry drove in the enemy's pickets and captured one December, A. D. 1863. leavy firms was heard this morning in the direction of caisson and a few wagons within four miles of Knoxville

# FROM CHARLESTON

Bottom & Bridge. No particulars received.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 7th, 1864. The enemy have ceased firing on the City but continue working on their batteries and history ammunition .-Act dag else of interest.

MORRISTOWN, Feb. 5th, 1864. Trivate George Smith, Company A. Forty-Third Alama Regiment, was shot to-day for desertion. a. Gimler's brigade made a dash upon the enemy's apests on Thursday, capturing eleven and killing eight. o trains now run to this point.

HOM THE RAPPAHANNOCK-THE ENEMY AT-TEMPTS TO ADVANCE AND IS DRIVEN BACK.

s Ford, but after a sharp contest were repulsed by reductantly omit his name: . Ed. Johnson's Division, and driven across the river and pursued. Car troops returned this morning. This morning they attempted to cross at Barnett's Ford, but Messrs. Fulton & Pricewere retulsed by Gen. Scales N. C. brigade, and Gen. Gentlemen:-Enclosed please find one hundred and fifty cmax's Cavalry brigade. The casualties were flight on dollars (\$150) contributed for the relief of Hays' Brigade a trifle less than half a crop. rade. The enemy have returned.

RICHMOND, Feb. 8, 1864. The latest report from below last night, represented ., but snother demonstration by the enemy is expected Richmond to breathe freer.

lient. Gen. Hood has command of the Confederate cops on the line of the Chickahominy.

# 18th N. C. T. RE-ENLISTED.

JOHN D. BARRY, Colonel comd'g.

DEATH OF HON. ME. WILCOX. OF TEXAS. BICHMOND, Feb. 8th, 1864. Representatives, dropped dead in a moment at his room sterday morning, while apparently in perfect health. -No business was transacted to-day in either branch of feel it a debt which we owe our good old country to enter Congress, except the announcement of his death, and the our protestations against a meeting held in Greene county, ins, Mckae, of Mississippi, and Jones, of Tennessee.

# FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, Feb, 8:h, 1864. Gov. Gamble, of Missouri, died on the 2d inst. tien. B. Ridlle, a strong Unionist, succeeds Bayard, of

Delaware, in the Yankee Senate. The latest information from below is that the Yankees lave taken the back track for Williamsburg. The movement was probably intended as a reconnoisance.

Sons of the "Old North State" entered this bloody strift for any such paltry desire as the attainment of glory, but because they saw that the hostile acts of the North to wards us meant subjugation and slavery.

Resolved, That we heartly concur with the third resolu-

The weather continues favorable for military movepeace would visit them much earlier, and their honor would

#### THE YANKERS IN FLORIDA.

RICEMOND, Feb. 8th, 1864. Semi-official information has been received of the arrival of eighteen gunboats and transports at Jacksonville, Flori-Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year da. The enemy, presumed in large force, landed, and, it is reported, were advancing on Saturday night.

FROM NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

ORANGE C. H., VA., Feb. 8th, 1864, One captain and thirty-nine privates, captured at Barnett's Ford by Gen. Early's division, were brought in this morning. The enemy crossed at Barnett's Ford early this morning, but soon recrossed again.

## FROM CHARLESTON.

(HARLESTON, Feb. 8, 1864 The enemy renewed his fire upon the city last evening Seventeen shells were fired up to 9 o'clock this morning. A fifth monitor made its appearance in the harbor to of pounds sterling met with extraordinary success, the day. The position of the fleet in other respects is unchanged.

The enemy are engaged in mounting several gaps at Wag. An official dispatch from Lake City, Florida, Feb. 8th

Confederate loan forty-four. Cotton lower. Breadstuffs reports eighteen of the enemy's vessels, gunboats and to the price of Liberty."

Confederate loan forty-four. Cotton lower. Breadstuffs reports eighteen of the enemy's vessels, gunboats and the price of Liberty."

Resolved, That he who counsels resistance to the laws of The American says that Averill overtook Rosser near is believed a large force have landed, and were said to be FROM LONGSTREET'S ARMY.

MORRISTOWN, TENN., Feb. 8th, 1864. Reports from Knoxville, from various cources represents the garrison there to be in a state of great suffering on account of Small Pox, of which there were seven hundred cases, and the scarcity of rations. Prisoners captured have hands mely repulsed. It is believed that the Union forces bread made of unbolted flour.

Col. H. L. Gilmer of the Fourth Kentucky cavalry has been commissioned as Brigadier General. The train ran terday. - -

### FROM ALABAMA.

FELMA, ALA., Feb. 8th, 1864. The Reporter has information of a fight between Amis' squadron and the enemy near Lebanen, Ala, on Wednesday last. The enemy, nine thousand strong, subsequently abandoned Lebanon & re ired towards the Tennessee river. Our force numbered four hundred only. The Reporter's correspondent says the Yankee force at Larkins' Ferry

# TO THE ARVIES.

RICHMOND, Feb. 9th, 1864. The report that Gen. Hood has been temporarily assigned to the command of the local troops is incorrect. He will

resome his command in the army of Tennessee. The City papers to morrow will publish an address of the President to the soldiers in the armies of the Confedetry commetice reported favorably and recommended the Whilst the ranks of our army are replenished, the overpassing of the Act to repeal the law that property shall strained energies of our enemies are weakened by debt,

or the same out of the sequestrated fund. A lengthy debate | campaign this year will be far less formidable than those enseed, and on metion the bill was postponed indefinitely, of the last two years, when his unimpared means were Mr. Fullon; Editor Journalused with boundless prodigality. He is assured that sucappoint a Chief Quartermaster and Commissary, with rank cess awaits us in our hely struggle for liberty and indeof Colonel with each stmg, the rank of Lieutenant Colonel pendence, and for the preservation of all that renders life in each army corps, and the rank of Major in each divis- desirable to honorable men. In conclusion the President says that his earnest prayers is that God may shield and preserve the soldiers for a safe return to the peaceful enjoyment of their friends, and the associations of those they the danger of its sureading in the State. most love.

## CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

BICHMOND, Feb. 9, 1:64. Eome days ago both Houses, in secret session, passed the No apprehensions exist here of a further approach of the | bill to impose regulations on foreign commerce, and a bill enemy. The movement is believed to be a raid for the to prohibit the introducing of luxuries after the first of besting if on of property, or a diversion to draw attention | March. The President approved both, and the injunction of secresy was removed to-day. The first prohibits the APDITIONAL NORTHERN NEWS.

BICHMOND, Feb. 7th, 1564.

The Yankee Congress has passed the bill reviving the grade of Lieutenant-General, and recommended General James B. Clay died recently in Canada.

A New Orleans letter to the Herald dated the 26th of Latenay, says that all parties in this city declare that Monous alone, the Secretary of the Treasury shall present as long the trace says that the Florida has challenged the kearsage to a fair fight. The latter having accepted, they intend to go a few miles cut to sea and there settle the settle the settle that settle to the sea and there settle the suggest in loading or transporting and or concerned to be declared, received or deel, during the settle late of every dollar of next period of dividend declared, received or they during extend to be set ill have preceding the lat day of April in each year, upon money or capital invested in manufacturing extend or back to Fortress Monroe. We still have proceeding the lat day of April in each year, upon money or capital invested in manufacturing extend or back to Fortress Monroe. We still have proceeding the lat day of April in each year, upon money or capital invested in manufacturing extend or back to Fortress Monroe. We still have proceeding the lat day of April in each year, upon money or capital invested in manufacturing extend or back to Fortress Monroe. The second extends the proceeding the lat day of April in each year, upon money or capital invested in manufacturing extends the proceeding the lat day of April in each year, upon double the value therefor. Both acts expire on the day that a treaty of peace is made. The Senate passed in secret session, and removed the secrety from the act, to provide a bureau of foreign supplies, which is now under consideration in secret session in the House. the Alabana has destroyed the Yenkee ship Contest, on cret session, and removed the secresy from the act, to prosideration in secret session in the House.

FROM KNOXVILLE. MORRISTOWN, TENN., Feb. 9th, 1864. A flag of truce for the purpose of bringing a number of

FROM CHABLESTON. CHARLESTON, Feb. 9th, 1864. About daylight this morning a large force of the enemy supposed to be five to our one, advanced from Seabrook's Island with rifled pieces and infantry. A skirmish ensued our pickets on John's Island falling back. This evening at 9 o'clock they had advanced one and a half miles from the harbor on John's Island. Some few of our men were wounded. Captain Humphrey was wounded and had his ment would, in all propability, realize 7,000 pounds

# change in the fleet.

Acknowledgement. Yesterday morning we received the following note

> SHOPS WIL., CHAR. & B. R. R. Co. ) LAURINBURG, Feb. 4th, 1864.

by the employees of the Mechanical Department of the

Road. Respectfully,

yesterday.

it the Yankee force which appeared at Bottom's Bridge, THE "BIG ECARE" at Richmond has fizzled out, having tallen back nine miles, to Talleysville, where they ended like our grand Newberne expedition in a "recon were reinforced by several additional regiments of infant- noissance," the enemy, a mere handful, baving fallen back and cavalry. The situation was puchanged this morn-towards Williamsburg, leaving the "bold burghers" of

> For the Journal. CAMP 3D N. C. (WAR) TROOPS, STEWART'S BRIGADE,) JOHNSON'S DIVISION, EWELL'S CORPS, A. N. VA.,
> Near Orange C. H., Va., Feb. 4th, 1864.
>
> At a meeting held by the members of Company A,
> Greene County Rifles, 3d N. C. Troops, on motion, 1st
> Lieut. Jos. Darden was called to the Chair, and Corporal

The 18th Regiment N. C. Troops has re-enlisted for the Ollin Moore appointed Secretary.

The objects of the meeting were fully explained by the Chairman, when, on motion, the Chairman was empowered to appoint a Committee—consisting of 2d Lt. C. C. Lane, Sergeant M. F. Randolph, and Musician Jos. Turnage-to

The Committee submitted the following preamble and . Wilcox, of Texas, a member of the House resolutions, which were adopted unanimously:

PREAMEDE: As upholders of our country's cause, endeavoring in our feeble capacity to contest this holy struggle while Providence gives us life and courageous hearts, we

vigorous effort upon the field, because to do so we would

realize the inevitable consequence, by becoming slaves to our hated foe.

Resolved, The unmanly and favoring assertion, "that North Carolina had no hand in making this war," is a dis grace to the memory of our heroft dead. We deny that the sons of the "Old North State" entered this bloody strife

The impression prevails here that the next campaign will commence at an early day. Active hostilities on the Rapidan will probatly be delayed until the recovery of Meade, who, at last accounts, was convaled and this home.

Resolved, That we nearly conduct the restriction of said meeting, "that the political demagogues and speculators should be conscripted in the army;" and would amend it, so as to include all those robust young men who are cowardly h ding behind small offices. They should be signatized with the same brand which marks the DISERT. TER. If, instead of clamoring for peace, and holding PEACE MEETINGS, they would brave the dangers of the be unsultied.

act of Congress, so necessary to our self-defence, as the repeal of the "Substitute Law." That no good citizen will blame his country for enacting laws for our mutual protection, because it happens to make him do his duty, when

the service should be voluntary.

Resolved, That we are surprised that the spirits of such men as Gaston, Stanley and Macon should be invoked by the submission mee ing, to avert the evil of subjugation, towards which that meeting would so certainly lead us. We would remind these croakers that the colors of our glorious State are in our keeping, and that we will delend it with our lives and sacred botor against the enemy in on front or in our rear.

Resolved, That the course of Gov. Vance has been eminentl. one that commends itself to the approval of every patriot, and that we deem it to be our duty and call about every son of the "Old North State" to render at the aid in their power, for the destruction of functions within her borders, and we believe that the first step that should be taken towards ridding our State of Trailors, is to suppress
the vile sheet conducted by W. W. Holden, the father of reason in North Carolina

Resolved, That our State occupies a position among her sister States, of which we may well be proud, and that soldiers in the field and patriots at home are called upon to be more than watchini, lest her degne ate sons, at this the eleventh hour should wrench that good name from her, for which they have so long toiled, and which they so richly deserve, and that we remind them that "Elernal Vigilance

the la. d is himself guilty of treason, and that we would remind the unworthy Representative of Greene county, of the solemn oath that he last ken for the maintenance of the government of North Carolina, and that the blood of those of this company, (with whom he came out as one of their ieaders) slain in battle, will cry out for vengeance, and that the living will ever regard him as one who forsook them in this, their country's sorest trial. Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

1st Lieut. JOS. DABDEN, Chairman.

Corporal OLLIN MOORE, Eccretary. For the Journal. If there is any one subject to which the attention of the Government should be directed, more vital to our success the demon of speculation, to invest in cotton, and have preserved profits in gold abroad to return shipments of articles necessary to perfect the general public utility, and enable them to keep pace with the we and tear of na-terial. It is too plain that the next few months will develop the mose gigantic display of military power, at all assailable points that our enemies can muster, and our strength to resist overwhelming numbers can be only equalized by celerity of movement, and the ability to transfer troops and ammunition from one point to another, as they may be

required, in the shortest time.

Now, the only thing the government can do, and it imrate States, elicited by the general re-sulis ment of the plies no condemnation of Hailroad management hitherto troops. They have never rendered a service, he says, so descrying in its results as in this last display of the highest display of the hi descrying in its results as in this last display of the highest the condition of each Road, report upon their about to qualities of devotion and self-sacrifice which can adorn the qualities of devotion and self-sacrifice which can adorn the condition of each Road, report upon their about to unsport troops, and their capacity to carry freight from one point to another. They should have power to command the directors to procure the necessary cars and engines and to bound to be a solution of each Road. pened indefinitely, year 31, hays 30. A bill was passed to by the spectacle which the soldiers gives and to have from on hand sufficient to meet the despensal of the people has revived, and even the weak and thind are gives and to have from on hand sufficient to meet the despensal of a well conditioned road, and generally to suggest present. The coming spring campaign opens auspiciously. ought to be our most efficient agents in accomplishing our independence and winning successful victories.

# HEATQUARTERS WILMINGTON.

Sir: Will you oblige me by calling general attention to owe no the fact that owing to the prevalence of the Small Pox at ington. the month of the river, no permits will be given to travel on the Steamers to the Forts, except to citizens of Smithviile, until further orders. I desire especially to warn the wives and families of the troops coming here to visit them, that they may not make a fruitless journey. We can no doubt readily control the disease where it is and prevent

Very respectfully,

W. H. C. WHITING, Maj. General.

Ravenue.

AN AST TO AMEND AN ACT ENTITLED "REVENUE," RATIFIED THE 11TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1863. SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the expertation of cetten, tobacco, military and naval stores, dule A, section 70, of said set, be amended so that said

an amendment.

Bic. 8. Be it further enacted, That 19th paragraph, under section 56 of said act, schedule B, be and the same is hereby repealed. SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, That this act shall be in force from its ratification.

Read three times in General Assembly, this 12th day of

B. S. DONNELL, S. H. C. GILES MEBANE, S. S. (Signed)

YANKEE CULTIVATION OF COTTON. - The Abolitionists are not entirely sasisfied with their attempts at cotton culture. A Government Superintendent of a fine confiscated estate on Port Royal Island, in writing of his prospects, says:

It is my duty to correct a statement made in my last letter, which would be sure to mis' ad, and which. at the time the letter was written, I had every reason to believe correct. I there stated that the Governhorse shot. No further particulars received. Only four ginned cotton from the cotton fields on my two plantashots have been fired at the City since last report. No tions, comprising forty-seven acres. There will be nothing over 1,000 lbs. gir ned ootton. There are three reasons for this: entire lack of manure, the lands being much worn; late planted cotton on account of poor seed, making re-planting to a great extent neces-ORANGE C. H., Feb. 7th, 1864.

crossed in large force on Saturday at Mars' Brigade. At the request of the writer we year ago last July—the cetton plant being of such a delicate nature that it requires experienced hands to culture it well. I may say from certain knowledge that the best cotton crops on this Island will this year average about 500 pounds see , cotton to the acre, which is

# From Newarn, N. C.

Yankee journals of the 4th instant, received through last flag of truce boat at City Point, furnish the following relative to late movements near Newbern :

RECENT RECONNOISSANCE TOWARDS NEW BERN .- YANKER

COPPICIAL REPORT OF IT. It appears that Gen. Pickett's demonstration upon Newbern followed just in the retiring steps of a raiding party which had been sent out from there, and ac-

complished the following results, according to an official telegrom from Gen. Butler : On the 25 ult., Gen. Palmer sent an expedition to capture a force of rebel cavalry in Jones and Onslow counties, North Carolins. They succeeded in routing the enemy, and captured 28 men, with their horses and equipments. They also destroyed from 150,000 to 200,000 pounds of pork, 20 bushels of salt, 10,000

pounds of tobacco, 32 barrels of beef and captured a large number of mules atd horses. Butler then sends his next dispatch received from

Palmer, which is of an entirely different tenor : NEWBERN, N. C., Feb. 1-8 P. M.

passage of appropriate resolutions. Enlogies were pronounced in the Senate by Messrs. Wigfall, of Texas, Henry, of Tennessee, and Phelan, of Mississippi; and in the mouse by Messrs. Sexton, of Texas, Smith, of North Carolina, McRae, of Mississippi, and Jones, of Tennessee. Early this morning our outposts at Backelor's Creek endure its privations; but we are not willing to relax one abandoning but iew stores, with the loss of fifty to ing a retrograde movement and under incessant attacks one hundred men and one section of light artillery. Our forces are now so arranged that we are confident

of a successful resistance. Almost simultaneously with this attack the enemy advanced on the south side of the Trent, with what force it is difficult to estimate, and were handsomely

repulsed. Our communications continue with Morehead, but the enemy are near the railroad with the evident intention of cutting it. The commander at Beautort is aware of the situation and will use every effort to prevent the broken, I will still make every effort to preserve at hottest of summer, keep from one to two weeks, withinterruption of the road.

J. W. PALMER. (Signed) Brig. Gen.

I tured is at Buck Creek, and may be preserved.

Besolved, That every patriot should be satisfied with any CORRESPONDENCE OF ABE LINCOLN AND GEN- and landing supplies. \* \* When all the cir-M CLE LAN.

lan Thought he was sufe - I en thousand That ks from gune, our material and above all our bonor. the Ape.

The Northern papers are publishing extracts from he report of Gen McClellan. We copy from it the letters and teligraphs which passed between the defeated Napoleon and the clown at Washington. In one of Lincoln's dispatch s after McClellan's territie thras's Maj. Gen. G. B. McClellan. ng Cocurs the following wis- selvic : "It you think A thousand thanks for the relief your two dispatches you are not strong enough to take Richmond just now, of 12 and 1 p. m., gave me. Be assured the beroism of 12 and 1 p. m., gave me. Be assured the beroism by tells A be that his "thenge of base" was "unparallel-will be appreciated. ed in the at nais of war." There are a good many more. If you can hold your present position, we shall hive amusing, as well as intractive, things which the reader the enemy yet. will meet with in turening the correspondence :

A PIRRCE LETTER TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR. On the night of the 28th, I sent the following to the Secretary of war:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. SAVAGE STATION, June 28, 1862.

12: 20. A. M.

could do, all that soldiers could do, but they were overwhelmed by vastly superior numbers, even after I both sides is terrible. I believe it will prove to be the care, Save the army first where you are, if you can, most desperate battle of the war. The sad remnants and, secondly, by removal, if you must order. The regulars were superb; and I count upon could take Richmond; but I have not a man in re-

rolling stock is demolished, their engines worn out, and throughout their management one cannot fail to perceive a species of disorganization and general mismanagement, that in certain urgent cases might jeopardize a military man courre, and bring greadful disaster to our arms. They have, in a majority of instances, we fear, been tempted by fortunes, but to do this the Government must view the fear the same content of the matter in the same earnest light that I do. You must send me very large reinforcements, and send them at

> I shall draw back to this side of the Chickahominy, and think I can withdraw all of our material. Please and daily becoming more so. If not attacked to-day understand that in this battle we have lest nothing but men, and those the best we have. In addition to what I have already said, I only wish

to say to the President, that I think he is wrong in regarding me as ungenerous, when I said that my force was too weak; I merely intimated a truth which today has been too plainly proven. If, at this instant, I could dispose of 10,000 fresh men, I could gain the victory to-morrow.

I know that a few thousand more men would have changed the battle from a de'est in'o a victory. As it is the government must not, as d cannot hold me re sponsible for the result. I feel too earnestly to night-I have seen too many end and wounded comrades to feel otherwise than that

the government has not sustained the army. If you do not do so now, the game is lost. It I save this army now, I tell you plainly, that I owe no thanks to you, or to any other person in Wash-

You have done your best to sacrifice this a my. G. B. McCLELLAN. To Hon. E M. Stanton.

THE ARMY AT HARRISON'S LANDING. the President:

WASHINGTON, July 1,1862-3:30 P. M. . Major General George B. McClellan : It is impossible to reinforce you for your present energency. If we had a million of men we couldd not has not injured them in the slightest degree; indeed, get them to you in time. It you are not strong enough | they are, if anything, really stronger than before, from to face the enemy, you must find a place of security—
to face the enemy, you must find a place of security—
wait, rest and repair. Maintain your ground if you had not save the army at all events, even if you had back to Fortress Monroe. We still have strength the bombardment, a courteey, by the by, which, considering the lively way in which shells were flying about sidering the lively way in which shells were flying about the country and will bring it out.

Harnett Co., Fall logs, or inclusive.

This call embraces all persons, whether previously exceptions in the country and will bring it out.

Capt. and Chief Enrolling Officer, Fourth Congressional District N. C. to face the enemy, you must find a place of security- the amount of the debris knocked down upon them. State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the 15th paragraph; under sche-

levy of three hundred thousand, which I accept.

[Extract.]

Washington, July 3, 1862-3 P. M.

Maj. Gen. George B. McClellan : Yours of 5:30 yesterday is just received. I am satnever done. Ten thousand thanks for it. A. LINCOLN.

ECURTH OF JULY LETTER TO LINCOLN. On the 4th of July I sent the following to the Pres-

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Harrison's Bar, James River, July 4, 1863. To the President : -

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch of the 2d inst. I shall make a stand at this place, and endcavor to give my men the repose they so much require. After sending my communication on Tuesday the ensued, lasting until night. They were repulsed with

great slaughter. Had their attack succeeded the consequences would have been disastrous in the extreme. This closed the hard fighting which had continued from the afternoon of the 26th ult., in a saily series of engagements wholly unparalled on this continent for determination and langhter on both sides.

The mutual loss in killed and wounded is enormous -that of the enemy cer ainly greatest. On Tuesday morning, the 1st, cur army commenced its movement from Haxall's to this point, our line of defence there being too extended to be maintained by our weakened forces. Our train was immense, and about 4 P. M., on the 2d, a heavy storm of rain began, which contipued during the entire day and until the forencon of vesterday.

The roads became horrible. Troops, artillery, and wag ns, moved on steadily, and our whole army, men and material, was finally brought safely into camp .-The last of the wagons reached here at noon yesterday The exhaustion was very great, but the army preserved its morale, and would have repelled any attack which the enemy was in a condition to make.

We now occupy a line of heights about two miles from the James, a plain extending from there to the river. Our front is about three miles long. These heights command our whole position, and must be maintained. The gunboats can render valuable support upon both flanks. If the enemy attack us in front we must hold our ground as we best may, and at

whatever cost. Our position can be carried only by overwhelming numbers. The spirit of the army is excellent; stragglers are finding their regiments, and the soldiers exhibet the best results of discipline. Our position is by no means impregnable, especially as a morass extends on this side of the high ground from our centre to the James on our right. The enemy may attack in vast number, and if so our front will be the scene of a desperate battle. which, if lost, will be decisive. Our army is fearfully weakened by killed, wounded and prisoners. I cannot now approximate in Lny statement of our losses, but we

were not bea'en in any conflict. The enemy were unable by any cforts to drive us from the field. Never did such a change of base involvfrom a most determined and vastly more numerous foe partake so little of disorder. We have lost no guns ex-cept twenty-five on the field of battle, which were lost by the giving away of McCall's division, under the on-

themseves with cannon or musketry, and sommand the river and where it is not certain that our gunboats can river and riv drive them out. In case of this, or in case our front is a cellar, so as not to touch the wall, it will, even in the ward. least the personnel of the army, and the events of the out a particle of salt, and in winter for a much longer last few days leave no question that the troops will do time. He has now some which he has preserved in all that their country can ask.

LATER.—The section of artillery supposed to be cap. Send such reinforcements as you can; I will what I can. We are shipping our wounded and sick, wholesome.

cumstances are known, it will be acknowl dyed by all The inside History of the Lefrals Around Richmonil competent judges, that the movement just completed. A Bitter Letter to Secretary Stanton- When McClel- was unparalleled in the annals of war. Under the most difficult circumstances we have preserved our trains, our

> Major General. LETTERS FROM LINCOLN.

G. B. MCCLELLAN.

WASHINGTON, July 5th, 7 A. M.

A. LINCOLN.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington, D. C., July 4. I understand your position as stated in your letter and by Gen. Marcy. To reinforce you so as to enable aged 26 years. you to resume the offensive within a month or six weeks is impossible. In addition to that arrived and the 89th year of his age. I now know the full history of the day. On this side of the aiver, the right bank, we rejulsed a veral strong attacks. On the left bank our men did all that men from Burnside very soon, and about 5,000 from Hnnter, a little later, I do not see how I can send you another man within a month. Under these circumbrought my last reserves int action. The loss on stances the defensive for the present must be your only

of my men behave as men; those but slions who fought You, on the ground, must be the judge as to which mest bravely and suffered most, are still in the best you will attempt, and of the means for effecting it. I but give it as my opinion that with the aid of the gun what are left to turn another battle, in company with boats and reinforcements mentioned above you can hold their gallant comrades of the volunteers. Had I 20. your present position, provided, and so long as you can 000, or even 10,000 fresh troops to use to morrow, I keep the James river open below you. If you are not tolerably confident you can keep the James river open, serve, and shall be glad to cover my retreat and save you had better remove as seen as possible. I do not than another, it is the condition and efficiency of the rail to the material and personnel of the army. If we have road transportation throughout the Confederacy for the approaching campaign. The extraordinary demands of the past have undoubtedly abridged much of their ability to meet the requirements of the next few months. Their P. S .- If at any time you feel able to take the offensive, you are not restrained from dein so.

DISPATCH FROM M'CLELLAN.

HEADQ'S ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, ) Berkley, July 7-8:30 A. M. As the boat is starting I have only time to acknowl edge the receipt of dispatch by General Marcy. The

I shall laugh at them. I have been acxious about my communication. bad a long consultation about it with Fleg Officer Goldsboro last night. He is confident be can keep the

river open. He should have all the gunboats possible. Will see him again this morning. My men are in splendid spirits, and anxious to try it again. Alarm yourself as little as possible about me, and

don't lose confidence in this army.

6. B. McCLELLAN, Major-General.

To A. Lincoln, President.

Visit of a Biltish Officer to Fort Sumter. The London Times publishes an extract from a letter

of a British officer at Charleston, dated the 16th of November, as tollows: I went yesterday evening the 15th to Fort Sumter. It was a most interesting expedition. The Federals use a most powerful calcium light at Battery Gregg, with which they illuminate Sumter to such a degree that it is impossible for steamers to go up to the wharf at night, as they used to do, and we had to land in row boats. They were shelling very rapidly, and it became On the 1st of July I received the following from most exciting when we neared the fort, especially when we came into the glare of the calcium light and they could see us. No accident befell us, however, as we went in, and once inside the place, and in the boomb proofs, we were perfectly safe. The last bombardment

one of the lookouts got his jaw broken with a bit o If you think you are not strong enough to take shell, and we hardly got back when another poor fellow Richmond just now, I do not wish you to. Try just was brought in with twe-thirds of his head knocked now to save the army material and personnel, and I off. Under the circumstances, we did not stay long; will strengthen it for the offensive again as fast as I still, I had time enough to take a good look around and can. The Governors of eighteen States offer me a new see all I wished. The place is undoubtedly very much injured; indeed, it is hardly possible to do the walls On the 3d of July the following kind disputch was any further damage. The sea front is almost entirely knocked into the sea, and you can now walk up from the area to the top of the walls, once faced the sea .-The wall which they battered so in August is now the

best one left; it retains pretty well its original height. be revoked. "It is the part of the building which originally conissied that yourself, officers and men have done the best tained the officers' quarters, and was made pretty solid they could. All accounts say that better fighting was between April and August, by filling up every vacuum with sand. The side towards the city has also, comparatively suffered little. The casualties in the fort are seldom heavy and arise from the men exposing themselves carelessly. The sentinels, most of whom have to be posted at night, have mostly a shelter into which they can dodge when they see a shell coming. On our return from the fort we were again pelted with all kinds of missiles, even with grape this time, and one of our boatmen got hit in the hand, and another in the back, though very slightly."

From the Mebile Tribune.

Warren Wheeler at an Atlanta Hotel. About an hour anterior to the dawn we were aroused by a distressing noise resembling somewhat the tumbling down of an old house, at the same time our head enemy attacked the left of our lines, and a fierce battle | came in violent contact with the floor, while our feet assumed an angle of ninety degrees. On taking a survey we made the important discovery that all the slats" near the upper part of the bed had given away and thus caused us to approximate the door rather more speedily than mature judgment would have dic-Inwardly imprecating the proprietor, chambermaid and all intervening employees, we sullenly dressed ourself and descended to the office room, which we found crowded with a very morose looking set of hairy Next morning at the same hour the same loud crash awoke us, the same contact awaited us, and our

beels were again vainly endeavoring to attach themselves to the canopy. Determined to put up no longer with such an imposition, we approached and addressed the spectacled clerk, who sat like a Delphic oracle upon a tripod, and camanded to be furnished with another room. Slowly extricating a pen from behind his ear, he descended gracefully from his perch, stalked majestically toward the wall, elevated his spectacles upon his forehead, consplied a little oblong board with numerous slips of paper adorning it, looking very much like a prostituted Spanish peol' board, and said :

"Number ?" "51."

"Wheeler ?" " Yes." Then assuming a very affable appearance, continued Certainly, Mr. Wheeler ; give you 'nuther room. But what's the matter with yours?

" Nothing ; the room's very good for its hight. But d-n your bed. The sluts fell out just one hour before day, and we, greatly against our inclination accompanied them.' "I would suggest to you, sir, since you're comfort

ably lodged, to continue where you are. All the beds in the hotel are similarly arranged. The cause of it, sir, you will perceive, is this: There are so many trains leaving here every morning, and so many people wish to leave with them, that it is impossible for the porter to remember to wake 'em all up; so we adopted this plan. It's an invention of my own-works ad-We turned General Fillow out a short time mirably. ago, and Governor Harris, of Tennessee-(fighting sham, you've heard of him?) slso; they didn't like it at first. When you get used to it, you'll find the seneation rather pleasant than otherwise. It's an inexor able rule with u+ now, sir, to permit no skeeping after one hour before day. WARREN WHELER.

by the giving away of McCall's division, under the onset of experience numbers.

Our communications by the James river are not secure. There are points where the enemy can establish according to his experience and taste, beef is never fit to be eaten in steaks until a week after being killed.—

550 REWARD.

STRAYED OR STOLEN, from the stables of taught by necessity, since the war began, how to keep to be without salt, and desires us to tell our readers.

According to his experience and taste, beef is never fit any person who will return said Coit to me, or inform the meseves with casnon or musketry, and sommand the this way ever since the 1st of December last, and thinks

MARRIED. At the residence of the bride's father, on the 31st Jac-uary, by James Hening, Esq., Lieut. T. P. WARLEY, of Daplin County, to Miss MOLLIE E. HOBLE, of Leneir County, N. C.

At the residence of the bride's father, in Duplin County, M. C., on the 28th ult., by Bensjah Witherington, JOSIAH W. NEWSOM, Esq., of Merthampton Count C., to Miss CLARRISA DAIL, daughter of Thomas

DIED.

In Bladen County, on Wednesday night, the 3d of February, JAMES BOBESON, Esq., in the 54th year of his age.
The deceased was descended from one of the oldest and most respectable families on the Cape Fear. His ancestors acted a conspicuous part in the first struggle for in

In this section of the State he was known as a high toned, honorable gentleman; in his county as an upright, public-spirited citizen; in his family as a devoted husband, affectionate father, and kind master. The death of such a man is a loss to any community. In this town, on the 9th inst., Mr. JAMES E. WILLIAMS

In this town, on the 9th February, GREEN CANADY. WILMINGTON MARKET, FEBRUARY 10, 1864. BREF CATTLE—The market is almost entirely bare, and an active demand exists. We quote on the hoef at \$1 25

to \$1 40 per lb. for net meat, as in quality. BERSWAX - \$2 75 to \$3 per lb.

BASON-Bells in the small way from carts at \$3 59 to \$4

BUTTER—\$5 a \$5 50 per lb.
Conn—Is in demand, and market almost bare. We quote at \$15 to \$16 per bushel. at \$15 to \$16 per bushel.

COEN MEAL—Is in very light supply, and in demand. We quote in the small way at \$15 to \$16 per bushel.

COTTENAS—Retails at \$3 to \$4 per lb.

COTTENA—Sales during the week at prices ranging from \$1 45 to \$155 per lb., as in quality.

FLOUR—is in active demand, and the supply is very light. We quote small sales from store for the week at \$145 to \$159 per bbl. for superfine.

FODDER-\$16 to \$18 per 100 lbs. HAY—\$18 to \$20 per 100 lbs. Hides.—Green \$1 75 to \$2, and Dry \$4 to \$4 25 per lb.

LEATERS Sole \$12 to \$12 50, and Upper \$12 50 to \$18 LAED-\$3 to \$3 50 per 1b.

LARP—\$3 to \$3 50 per 1b.

MOLASSES—Retails at \$15 per gallon.

NAILS—By the keg \$1 70 to \$1 75 per Ib.

POULTRY—Live fowls \$2 50 to \$4, and turkeys \$15 to \$20 each; dressed \$2 25 to \$2 50 per 1b.

PEAS—Nominal at \$15 to \$16 per bushel for Cow.

PEA NUTS—Sell from carts at \$14 to \$16 per bushel. Ponk Fresh is in demand, and little or none coming in We quote from carts at \$2 50 per lb. RICE-Clean is in demand, and scarcely any on market.

We quote by the cask at 60 to 65 cents per lb.

Salt — The market has ruled quiet during the week, owing mainly to the want of transportation, and we quote only small sales of Sound made at \$15 50 to \$20 per bushel, as Fully 3. 75 to \$4 per lb.

Bubbling Fayetteville factory, \$3 50 to \$3 75 per yard.

Bribling Turrentime—Nominal at \$4 to \$6 per gallon.

Tallow—\$2 75 to \$3 per lb.

Yarn—By the bale \$32 50 to \$35 per bunch.

Wood Soils by the boat load at \$20 to \$22 for pine, \$25 to \$28 for ash, and \$36 to \$40 per cord for oak.

BEADQUARTERS CHIEF ENROLLING OFFICE, Fourth Congressional District, N. C. January 28th, 1964.

N PURSUANCE OF GENERAL ORDER No. 1, Conscript Office, Raleigh, N. C., dated January 20th, Commanding Officers of Home Guard and Militia, of 4th Congressional District, are requested to cause all persons between 18 and 45 years of age, within their several commands, to assemble at the following times and places for ion and enroll New Banover Co., 22d Regt., at Wilmington, Feb. 20th to 27th inclusive.
New Hanover Co., 23d Regt., at Wilmington, Feb. 29th to March 31 inclusive. Brunswick Co., 56th Regt., at Smithville, March 5th to

Murch 10th inclusive Columbus Co., 67th Regt., at Whiteville, March 14th to March 18th inclusive. Robeson Co., 58th Regt., at Lumberton, March 23d to Robeson Co., 59th Regt., at Lumberton, March 28th to March 31st inclusive.

Richmond Co., t0th Regt., at Laurinburg, April 4 to April 7th inclusive.

Richmond Co., 6'st Regt., at Rockingham, April 11th to

April 14th inclusion

Bladen Co., 55th Regt., at Elizabethtown, April 16th to April 20th inclusive Cumberland Co., 53d Regt., at Fayetteville, April 22d to April 26th inclusive. Cumberland Co., 54th Rogt., at Fayetteville, April 27th to

NOTICE TO CONSCRIPTS.

HEADQUARTERS MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, Chief Eurolling Office, Jan. 28, 1864. I. Pursuant to orders received from Headquarters of Conscription at Raleigh, N. C., in regard to all men liable to Conscription under recent act of Congress, approved Dec. 28th, 1866, the Medical Examining Board for Fourth Congressional District, N. C., will convene in accordance with above named times and places.

The attention of all concerned is called to the following order: "All exemptions herelofore granted are subject to revision, under instructions from Bureau of Conscription, and if found to be improper or unauthoris of by law, will be revoked.

OCTAVIUS A. WHITE,

Surgeon P. A. C. S., Chief of Examining Board,

Fourth Congressional District, N. O. 120-2mos daw Jan. 29 WHEREAS, it is being widely circulated to my detri-ment, that while Captain of my old Company, the Bladen Artillery," (new Co. I, 36th Begiment N. C. T.,) I bought the bounty due to the men, or some of the men I bought the bounty due to the men, or some of the men thereof, at less than they would have received at the hands of the State, or Confederate authorities. Now, therefore, to prove the faisity of this report, and to silends the same, I offer the above reward of ONE THOUSAND LOLLARS to any man who will produce a witness, either from my said Company, or any other Company, who will swear before any court authorised by law to administer the oath, that I ever speculated upon him in this way, or obtained his bounty money, or any other money, and failed to pay the same, in full, to him. This offer will stand good so long as I live, and I hereby pledge my honor and my property

as I live, and I hereby pledge my honor and my property to its payment. My old company is still in service at Fort Fisher, N. C. I knew that I speak their sentiments when I say that they respect me as an officer who ever did his duty towards them, and that they cherish for me the warmest sentiments of esteem. I am sure that I have the good will of the entire Congraty, and that no man who had ever speculated upon his men could say this much for himself. JNO. A. RICHARDSON.

CONFEDERATE TAX NOTICE WILL ATTEND at the following times and places to make assessment of all incomes derived from every source; also, of all hogs killed since the 24th of April last. All persons interested must attend prepared to render list: At Bocky Point, February 22d,
At Helly Shelter, February 23d,
At Bouth Washington, February 24th,
At Upper Black River, February 26th,
At Point Caswell, March 1st,
At Point Caswell, March 1st,

At Caintuck, March 2d,

At Long Creek, March 4th, At Sandy Run, March 7th, At Middle Sound, March 8th W. S. LARKINS, Assessor I WILL ATTEND WITH THE ASSESSOR, at the above named times and places, to collect all taxes already assessed; also, all income trx.

Tax-payers will attend, or the penalty of the law will be J. B. HINES, Collector. Peb. 10th, 1864

1200 PAIR COTTON CARDS, NO. 10 WOOL AND JIM CROW CARDS. PURE COD LIVER OIL for Consumption, Rheumatism and other Scroffulous dispases, Tacks, Powder, Shot and Caps, Hand Saw, Mill Saw and Bastard Files, Caudles, Shoe Thread, Prime Bio Coffee, Horse and Mute Collars,

CARDS, CAPS, COFFEE.

Coperas, Sole and Upper Leather, Pins, &c., &c., at Wilson's Oil, Leather, Saddlery and Barness Establishment Wilmington, N. C. 128-3:&201t Feb. 8th, 1864. Columbia (8. C.,) Guardian, Payetteville Observer, Semi-Weekly and Weekly and kaleigh Standard will copy 4 times and send bills so this office.

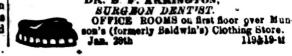
WARSAW HIGH SCHOOL. TIHIS SCHOOL commenced on Monday, the 25th of Jan-

Tultion—say, ...,
Music = \$375.

Board—\$16 per week, half in advance. ...
ISHAM ROYAL.

450 REWARD.

DR. B. F. ARRINGTON,



uary, 1864. Tuition—\$25, -\$25, \$374 and \$50 per session.

Rev. J. L. STEWART, Principals.
Warsaw, N. C.

Clinton, N.C., Feb. 5 1964.

COVFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA. WII MINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1864.

THE expedition said to have been inaugurated for the capture of Newbern by our torces under Gen. PICKET, has come to an end. That is to say, Gen. Picker ad-Valued to within 1 1.2 miles of Newbern, according to his own telegram to Gen. Cooper, and he has since spurpose, in all probability suspecting from what they withdrawn his forces without firing a gun or making snew who is to blame for this failure. Somebody is him in front of his own door, and in the presence of his in a doubtful case. fesponsible, and we hope the responsible person, whoever be may be, will be ferretted out. We have nothpersonally, and only speak the sentiments of this commonity when we assure them that the people have been distippointed. But we suppose civilians are not capable of forming correct conclusions. Yet civilians will the Union lovers who are still left in our midst and are have their opinions, and semehow or other they have a endeavoring to disseminate the sentiment more widely way of expressing themselves and giving vent to their these technics. Somebody is to blame. It is time these the North Carolina in the world. Nearly everybody tailures in Eastern North Carolina were put a stop to. | has taken the oath down there, some from choice, and Lest year we beseiged Washington for several weeks. dthers from necessity. A great many of them would and came away without accomplishing anything. Now we have witnessed a repetition of the same thing with had been on some business, and told them that Goverregard to Newbern, only it has not taken so long to do nor Vance said they had better take it. The Yankees cothing. To sum up, the expedition marched from now buy fresh pork at their picket stands for five cents post facto laws. Evans v. Eaton, 1 Peters' C. C. B. 322; Kinston, captured a Yankee out-post consisting of two or three hundred Yankees and negroes, camp equippage.

35 men in killed and wounded. The loss of Col. Shaw is to be seriously regretted .-He was a brave and true man, and highly esteemed by his many acquaintances, and had, so far as we know. the full confidence of his regiment.

of the 5th inst., says:

POSTS PRINT. - We learn that a dispatch was received by G.v Vance on Thursday morning, from Goldsborough, stating that Newbern would not be attacked by our forces

The Progress, of the same date says :

We have no idea that there was any purpose to attack Newbern, unless it should have been found in a defenseless or twenty for one in Confederates. Space will not adcondition, but simply to feel the situation and take such admit of my saying more, though I have a thousand things antage of it as might be found convenient.

The Progress may be right in saying that it has " no idea that there was any purpose to attack Newbern,' de. We say there was an idea to make the attack, or everybody we have seen and talked with have been deceived, which may be possible, but by ro means proba | Editors Wilmington Journal

WE have received but very little information from our army in the neighborhood of Kinston or Newbern since our issue of yesterday. There is any number of reports in circulation. Whether they are correct or not is more than we can pretend to say, and we do not desire to print them. We would caution our readers against believing half they hear. The only reliable information we have is, that it is known certain that communication from Morehead City to Newbern by railroad has been cut off by a division of our forces. We hope to get something reliable during the day, or at least in

Excellenge of Prisoners — Commissioner Ould published a notice in the Confederate papers, which appears in the Confederate papers, which appears and the Journal to-day, declaring exchanged all paroled officers, soldiers, or civilians received at City Point be
The Captain had brought his ship within a reasonable of the Confederate papers, which appears able distance of New Inlet, I would have brought her able of these rights (in the Confederate papers, which appears able distance of New Inlet, I would have brought her able of these rights (in the Confederate papers, which appears able of the Confederate papers, which appears able distance of New Inlet, I would have brought her able of these rights (in the Confederate papers, which appears able of the Confederate papers, which appears able of the Confederate papers and the confederate pape fore the 1st of January, 1864; all officers and men captured at Vicksburg who reported for duty at Enterprise. Miss., at any time prior to the 14th of Novem ber, 1863, and all officers and men captured at Vicks. here, belonging to the 1st Tennessee Heavy Artillery, who reported for duty at Marietta, Georgia.

# The War News.

The Richmond Examiner of the 2nd inst., under the above head, publishes the following : The following official dispatch was received at the War

Department yesterday: "Jackson, via Weldon, N. C.,) "January 31st, 1864.

were criven from Windsor North Carolina, to their boats.
We lost six men. The loss of the enemy is not known.
"J. R. GRIFFIN,

"Colonel Commanding." Carolina leave no doubt that the enemy is concentra- enterprising owners. ting large forces at Newbern and Morehead City. In

a few d ye the public may expect the development of We are assured by an officer from Gen. Lee's lines that the popular reports of the scarcity of meat supplies in the army of Northern Virginia are exaggerated. Although the rations of meat are reduced, the soldiers are now drawing full rations of sugar and of ex ellent coffee, and are well pleased to have these lux

The following communication will be read with interest, and the writer has our thanks for his kind attentions to our paper. We hope he will keep up his correspondence:

uries in compensation for their scanty allowances of

CAMP BURGWYNN, near Wilmington, N. C., )

Feb. 3d, 1864. MR. EDITOR: Having only one other correspondent, I find that I cannot resist the temptation to drop you a line now and then, in order that your readers may not remain in ignorance of what is going on here and there where I have been. In my rambles among the Buffilos, and Secesh too, I frequently fish up facts and incidents that will serve to amuse and instruct your I have managed, through the kindness of a trierd, to secure three clippings from the " Poet's Corcer " of the " Philadelphia Evening Journal." They show a boldness and spirit of resistance that is some what surprising, when we consider at how recent a period such things would have been considered treasonable and might have cost the writer and publisher both an imprisonment within the dreaded walls of Fort La The "Journal" is the organ of the Pennsylvania Copperheads, who seem to have increased in numbers since Lee showed them an example of Southern chivalry. The terms "Copperhead" and "Buffalo are synonymous; the Coppers bling as cordially hated by the Yankees as are the Buffs by us. There are not so n any Bullilos among us as there are Copperheads among the Yankees: I suppose they will number over half a million at this time. The term "Buffalo" took its origin from the fact that a great many of those who went mid over a red cockade, and bullied and swore that they could slaughter ever so many Yankees, provided the Yankees would only let them get close enough, were the very first to turn tail and run on the approach of danger and bellow "Subjugated! Subjugated!" So they were said to have lost their borns and were called Buffalos:" but this class gradually lost that name and went by that of Exempts or Conscripts, while the Union shrickers, and those who volunteered in the Yankee service, took the name of " Buffalo." I am not sufficiently well acquainted with Yankee word-making to give the history of the word Copperhead, and shall not med-"ale with it further.

I don't know whether the circumstances of the murder of Dr. Leavy, of Chowan county, have yet got into the papers or not. At any rate such atrocities cannot the people, and in this way the Government may learn as having passed that body. The color bearer of a putting a stop to them in future.

Some time last year the Yankees went to Dr. Leavy's house and carried off all his negroes and his provisions. This year, with the help of his children, he managed to raise a sufficient crop for the maintenance of himself and family. About five or six weeks ago, the Buffalos being on a raid in Chowan, went to the Dr.'s house and down the door and take it any how. Whereupon, the but without right to command in the field. Dr. being a little excited with passion, told them that he would shoot the first man that attempted to enter his barn. Being a little intimidated by the Dr.'s spirited they went off without going into his barn.— adelphia on the 24th of March.

Shortly, however, they came back again, accompanied by an armed body of U.S. marines, whem they had seen down to one of the ganboats and brought with them, probably as a show of more authority, or it may be they thought to intimidate the Dr. in their turn .--At any rate, he was not intimidated in the least, and when they attempted to go into his barn he, very unwisely, let his passion get the mastery, and fired at them. I did not learn whether the shot took effect. Immediately upon discharging his gun he was seize and hanged with a rope which they had brought for the knew of his character, that he would prove as good as rest is illegal. his word, and wishing for an opportunity to hat g him. to the Constitution is at all times one of much delicacy. family. They have endeavored to keep this affair very secret, for what cause I am not aware, for they can the Government has been often called to them through

tion baving been taken in regard to them. I hope these things will meet with the even of some of

have held out and not taken it at all, but for a man named McLese, who went down from Raleigh where he prices proportionately small. I do not think I should be very far wrong in my estimate, to say that over a se, and destroyed one gunboat, and marched back bundred dozen eggs are bought every day at one stand again. This appears to be about the sum and subconsequence is, that Confederate money is not worth as stance of the whole matter, except the loss of the lamentmuch in the Eastern part of the State as it is in New ed Col. H. M. SHAW, of the 8th N. C. T., and some York. Why is this? They can sell their produce for ! tea, cheese, and a thousand other things that they are inst as well off without. Whiskey is plenty among them, and they make good use of it. I have heard of thousands of pounds of pork and bacon that had been hid, so that when our troops might retake the Eastern In countection with this affair the Releigh Standard, counties, there would be no scarcity. The thousands of pounds that was run through their lines every week, Butler, and they are afraid to run out their bacon. It on account of the strength of the fortifications of that will all go to feed Yankee soldiers, for they can sell it for greenbacks, and with them they can get what they Bridge et al., 11 Peters' 579. want, or, if they have more than they can dispose of in this way, they send them to Richmond and get fifteen that would be interesting to your readers.

ROANOKE. CARD.

MYRTLE SOUND, NEW HANOVER COUNTY, ) February 5th, 1864.

Allow me a few lines in your columns to answer the long and confused card of Capt. Cubbines, who vainly endeavors to throw the blame of the loss of the fine Steamer "Wild Dayrell" upon your humble servant. The Captain states that on the 31st be had good observations at noon—lat. 32 deg. 15 min. North—long. 77 deg. 32 min. West. Why was it then that he made land at Rich Inlet, about twenty miles North of New Inlet, and did not know where he was?

Does any intelligent man say that this was the the pilot's fault? It is supposed to be the duty of the Master of

blockade runner to bring his ship at or near the bar be wishes to cross and the pilot is paid for bringing her His card is the first information I ever had that I

fathoms water.

I have been a pilot thirty-eight years, and this is the first ship I have ever been on that met with any accident, and I would cheerfully have given all I have made
in the business to have ever down for the libert and in the business to have ever down for the libert and in the business to have ever down for the libert and in the business to have ever down for the libert and in the business to have ever down for the libert and the business to have ever down for the libert and the business to have ever down for the libert and the business to have ever down for the libert and the business to have ever down for the libert and the business to have ever down for the libert and the business to have ever down for the libert and the business to have ever down for the libert and the business to have ever down for the libert and the business to have ever down for the libert and the business to have ever down for the libert and the business to have ever down for the libert and the business to have ever down for the libert and the business to have ever down for the libert and the business to have ever down for the libert and the business to have ever down for the libert and the business to have ever down for the libert and the business to have ever down for the libert and the business to have ever down for the libert and the business to have ever been the libert and the business to have the libert and the business to have the libert and the business to have the libert and t dent, and I would cheerfully have given all I have made Advices of the most reliable character from North in the business to have saved her for her liberal and for the Government, to consider whether it be a case prop

JAMES BERRIS, Late pilot Steamer "Wild Dryrell."

For the Journal. CAMP 20TH N. C. REG'T A. N. V. in winter quarters, the hardest duty we have to perform-for the banks of the Rapidan in bad weather, (and we scarcely have any other sort here now.) present anything but an agreeable situation to a soldier, though we manage

Carolina at this season, but this is a rate occurence.

Our Brigade (Johnston's) was paraded on the 27th inst., to ascertain who would re-callist for the war, when four-fifths of the 20th promptly stepped forward and offered their services. In this we do not claim to have done more than our duty, but we beg leave to call the attention of our despending soldiery who have never smelt Yankee pow-Many others of our division (Rodes') have

platform. On the contrary, every allusion made to the subject was against the war. Senators Powell and Subsequent parlisment. 1 Bl. 90; 1 Comm. 90; Charles Sanlahnry and Mayor Wood denounced it boldly and River Bridge vs. Warren Bridge et al. 11 Peters 410. no speaker took opposite grounds " "The only business transacted was the appointment of a special committee of two from the Senate and five government." Marshall, C. J., Fletcher & Peck, Pleters from the House, to whom was referred the whole subject, including fixing a time and place to hold the next Democratic National Convention. The following gentlemen compose this committee, viz: Divis, of Kentucky, and

Messrs. J. C Allen, of Illinois, Fernando Wood, of New York, Wm G. Steel, of New Jersey, Biles, of Ohio, and Miller, of Pennyelvania, on the part of the House. "If the sentiments of these gentlemen on this subject | til the law should expire by limitation? are of any consequence, we know that a majority are

openly avowed peace men. "The fact is, that seven-eights of the Democratic members of Congress are the friends (I peace and opposed to the war. This will be made apparent before the class of the season and he more fully manifested in the class of the season and the season to the war. This will be made apparent before the close of the session, and be more fully manifested in the next National Convention.

The Bill Creating the Office of Ensignal the Army. The following is the bill introduced by Mr. Phelan, be brought too frequently before the minds and eyes of and referred to in the Senate proceedings of yesterday of them, and be induced to take some mersures towards regiment is generally made the target of the enemy, and as the standard is the railying point of the command, the office should be filled by a soldier of great coolness and undoubted courage. It is the post of danger, and we are pleased to see that the proper rank will hereafter be attached to the position :

"Be it enacted, etc., That there shall be appointed by the President to each regiment of infantry in the army of demanded his corn. He refused to give his consent for them to take it, and so they told him they would break whose daty it shall be to bear the colors of the regiment, whose daty it shall be to bear the colors of the regiment,

three years or the war, and Petitioner regularly dis-

The Peritioner is now under arrest by order of the enrolling officer of Moore country, under the act of Congress approved Jan'y 5, 1864, " That no person shall be exemted from military service by revaon of his having turnished a not at any time regulate the currency, so as to prohibit war, substitute." Petitioner insists that the Act of Congress is in violation

of the Constitution of the Confederate States, and so his ar-

The question whether a law is void for its repugnancy any assault for the capture of the town. We do not The worst feature of the whole case was, that they tung which cught seldom if ever to be decided in the affirmative The Court, when impelled by duty to render such a judgement, would be unworthy of its sta- stood, granting them tolis, the comp my to pay to Harvind tion, could it be unmindful of the solemn obligations whic' that station imposes But it is not on slight implication ever be may be, will be ferretted out. We have nothing against any commander; we know not one of them marders are of frequent occurrence, and the attention of nonneed to have transcanded is powers, and its acts to be considered void. The opposition between the Constitu-tion and the law should be such, that the Judge feels a the public journals, but I have yet to learn of any acclear and strong conviction of their incompatibility with each other. As the Court can never be unmindful of the solemn duty imposed on the judicial department, when a claim is supported by an act which conflicts with the Constitution, so the Court can never be unmindful of its duty to obey laws which are authorized by that instrument. — Marshail, C. J., Fletcher v. Peck, 6 Cranch 87, and U. S.

There is nothing in the Constitution of the Confederate States which forbids Corgress to press laws violating the obligation of contracts, though such power is denied to the several States; nor which forbids the Legislature of a State to exercise judicial functions; nor which applies to a State law which divested rights, vested by law in an individual, provided its effect be not to impair the obligation of a contract : nor to retrespective laws which do not impair the a pound, and every other production of the country at | Satt-rice v. Matthewson, 2 Peters' R. 413; Watson v. Mercer, 8 Peters' 88; Charles Biver Bridge v. Warren Bridge,

So it is not every act which in some view may seem to be bundred dozen eggs are bought every day at one stand a great hardship on the c tizen, or against our preconceivnear Plymouth, and that, too, for a mere song. The ed notions of right and netural justice, which is against the Constitution of the Confederate States We could be tapply our Declaration of Righ's and tate Constitution, as a equare and level to any and every act of cur own Legisla-ture, which might work inconvinience or hardship, or greenbacks, and greenbacks will buy them sugar, coffee, which might seem to be arbitrary legislation; and in considering the question of law, whether an act of Congress is in violation of the Constitution of the Confederate States. the great rights secured by our Declaration of Rights and

State Constitutior are at tract.

"Car the construction of the Federal Constitution depend upon a reference to a State Constitution and by which the act complained of is accertained to be legal or illegal? By this doctrine, the set, if done in conformity to the State Constitution, would be free from of jection under the Fedehas dwindled down to a very small quantity. The peo-ple have been forced to take the oath and parole of the act would not be free from such objection. This, in ef-

open to construction, but can never sanction a construction, at variance with the maining of the legilature, expressed in plain and orambiguous terms. The argument ab inconvenient to is under many circum stances

the legicord. The Plaintfis do not seek to interrupt the progress
to fimprovements, but they ask to stay revolution, a resolution against the foundations on which property rests; a
revolution which is attempted on the allegation of memoporevolution which is attempted on the allegation of memoporevolution which is attempted on the allegation of memoporepresentations enumerated in this class fave been
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of improvements, but they ask to stay revolution, a resolution against the foundations on which property rests; a
revolution which is attempted on the allegation of memoporepresentation accountrated in this class fave been
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of improvements, but they ask to stay revolution, a resolution against the foundations on which property rests; a
revolution which is attempted on the allegation of memoporepresentation accountrated in this class fave been
cord. The Plaintfis do not seek to interrupt the progress
of improvements, but they ask to stay revolution, a resolution against the foundations on which property rests; a
revolution which is attempted on the allegation of memoporepresentation of the instruction of the enemy, and have been
or in this class fave been
cord. The Plaintfis do not seek to interrupt the progress
of improvements mit of my saying more, though I have a thousand things lature, expressed in plain and orambiguous terms. Tile arvalid to this extent, arc. the law will second suffer a privarie to mise extent, and the naw will second somer a private nischief than a public inconvenience. It is better to soffer a mischief which is peculiar to one, than an inconvenience which may prejudice many. Brown's Legal Maxims, 86. Cader et ux vs. Bull et ux, 3 Dall. 186, in shell, J. Evans vs. Jordan, 9 Crarch 203.

It has been urged against the act, that it is not only retrospective in its operation, divesting vested rights but is against another clear principle of justice in making no com-pensation to the principal for what he has paid to his substitute under the tormer act, which authorized him to em ploy a substitute. There is no prohibition in the Constitution against Congress passing laws retrospective in their operation or which may divest vested rights. The vords are not to be found in the Constituti n nor any synonym for them. It is true that the Constitution of the Confederate States probible a Congress from passing my "ex post facto law or law derying or impairing the right of property in negro slaves;" but whatever may be the general primary etymology of the term ex post facto, it is now and has been from a period long anterior to the adoption of the Constitution of the Uni ed States, well settled, by legislators, authors and judicial decisions, that it re ates to penal and crimical laws, which impose junishment or forteies, and not to civil proceedings which affect private rights retrospectively. Watson vs. Mercer, 8 Peters 88: Caller vs. Butt, 3 Dall. 386; State vs. Bond, 4 Junes 9; was to take charge of the ship when she reached ten Dickinson vs. Dickinson. 3 Mur. 327; Backstone; Federalist ; Eliott's Debates on the Federal Constitution; Keut;

er for compensation. In such a case, the Court has accide according to existing laws; and it be necessary to

set aside a judgment, rightful when rendered, but which cannot be affirmed but in violation of law, the judgment must be set aside." "The Congress shall have power to rake and appert armies To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces." and "To make and laws January 31st, 1864. }

Messrs. Edulors: Since my last communication, the old of the land and navai forces." And "To make an laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the Confederate but an agreeable situation to a soldier, though we manage to take this like many other disagreeable things, without

nch useless complaint. The weather, however, for the emanates from them; is powers are granted by them, past eight days has been as fine here as I ever saw in North and are to be exercised directly on them and for their ben efit. The government which has a right to do an act, and has imposed on it the duty of performing that act, must, according to the dictates of reason, be allowed to select the means. If the end be legitimate and within the scope of the Constitution, all the means which are appropriate ef the Constitution. Ell the means which are appropriate which are plainly adapted to that end, and which are not prohibited, may consummionally be employed to carry in over the said river, for fee or remard within six miles of into effect. The degree of its necessity is a question of legislative discretion, not of judicial cogn zance. 'Calder legislative discretion, not of judicial cogn zance.' Calder legislative discretion, not of judicial cogn zance.' Calder legislative discretion, not of judicial cogn zance.' Calder legislative discretion, not of judicial cogn zance.'

acknowledges no superior upon earth, which the prior legislature must have been, if its ordinances could bind a

"The States have no power, by taxation or otherwise, to retard, impede, burden or in any manner control the operation of the Constitutional laws enacted by Congress.

Suppose Congress were to pass an act suspending the session. At the next session, should Congress deem it ne Hendricks, of Indiana, on the part of the Senate, and cessary and proper to repeal the act, and should repeal it, and a Judge were to issue the writ, as he is required to do in vacation, under a pensity of two thousand ave but deed dollars, could the military department of the government claim that there was a vested right in that department un-

In the saw should expire by limitation:
In the case of West River Bridge Co. v Dix et al, 6 How.
530, the Supreme Court of the U.S. held that the right of eminent doma'n, one of the sovereign attributes of govern-ment, and essential to its preservation and the proper perright of emisent domain is certaily not more important and essential to the existence of government and the proper exercise of its power, than the right to raise and support armies and to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution this power in a time of when the very existence of the government, the liber ty and lives of the citizens, are at stake. In State v Math ews, 3 Jones, 451, the Bank of Fayetteville was authorized by its charter, 1848, to issue one dollar notes. A subseent act of the Legislature,[1854, prohibited the circulation of such notes. Pearson, Judge in delivering the opinion of the Court says, "Is authority to issue small rotes conferred by the charter as a part of the essence of the contract, with the intention that it should be subject to such limita-tion as the Legislature might at any time thereafter deem expedient to make for the purpose of regulating the cuprency of the State? This is a mere question of construction, and a plain statement seems sufficient to dispose of it it is cansequently unreasonable to suppose that the General whose duty it shall be to bear the colors of the regiment, but without right to command in the field."

Assembly, admitting that it has the power would alien or surrender and make subject to any individual or corporation, a portion of its soveroignty and thereby disqualify itself from doing that, for which these ample powers are conferred on it. It follows that to establish a context of the conferred on it. the part of the Legislature to relinquish any of its powers, I take a bottle plain and unequivocal words must be used. In looking bad enough."

over the statute by which the Bank is incorporated, we Habeas Corpus from Moore County.

The P-titiorer being liable to military service, was draited in 1862 and turnished a substitute over 45 years of age.

The substitute was accepted, mustered into service for be fairly construed as a contract on the part of the state. not to change the policy any atterwards prohibit their issue and ci colation. There in no pledge to this effect. There by the namest ingenuity and straining, can be made to im ply a cortract on the part of the Legislature, that it will

> In 1859 the Legislature of Massachuserts granted to Harvard College the "liberty and power" to dispose of a terry by lease or otherwise from Charlestown to Bost in, pars ing over ( har ea River. tioned to hold the Ferry by its lesses and receive the profits until 1786, when the Legislature incorporated a com-pany to build a bridge over Charles River where the Ferry College two handred pounds a year during the Charter, for forty years, which was afterwards extended to seventy the bridge was built under this charter and the years the bridge was built under this charlet said the corporation received the tolla, always keeping the bridge in order and performing all that was enjined on them to do. In 1-23 the Legislature incorporated another company for the erection of another bridge, the Warren bridge, over Charles River, commencing near where the Charles E ver, bridge commenced and terminating in Boston about 800 feet from the termination of the Charles River bridge They were authorized to take tolls for a lew years and it is now were authorized to take took become free. Travelers who formerly passed over the charles River bridge, now pass over the Warren bridge, and thus t' Charles River bridge Co. are deprived of the tolls teey would otherwise have received. The value of the tranchise granted by the act of 17-5 is now entirely idea trôved. This case, The Charles River Bridge vs. the Warren

Bridge, 11 Peters 420, was argued before the Supreme Court of the U.S by those great legal lumination, Mr. Webster for the Plü. and Mr. Greenleat for the Dis. Mr. Webster insisted upon two points: 1st, That by the g ant of 1650 Harvard Co lege was enlitled in perpetuity to the right to keep a terry between Georgetown and Boston ; that the right was exclusive, and the Legislature had Lo ight to establish another Ferry on the same line of trevel, because it would intringe the rights of the College and those of the Plaintiffs under the Charter of 1786. 2d, That the tin- constituction of the acts of the Legislature of Massachusetts granting the privilege to build a bride necessarily mplied, that the Legislature would not an horize and her bridge, and especially a free one, by the side of the Chartes River bridge, so that the franchise which they held would River bridge, so that the franchise which they held would cording to the rules of his sect, and who was, on the 10th be of no value; and that this grant of the franchise of the of April, 1862, and has been since, in the regular discharge rerry to the College, and the grant of the right of pentage of his ministed all duries; supering endents of asylumns of to the proprietors of the Charles River bridge, is a contract which is impaired by the law authorized the erection of ge. In the course of his argument Mr. The coursel for the Defendants have said Webster says. . that the Plaintiffs have sustained no loss but that of their golden prospects. They have lost all their property; a editor may, under oath, declare are indispensible for print-property worth three hundred thousand dollars before the ling said newspaper; one skilled apothedary is each apothgolden prospects They have lost all their property; a new bridge was built, and now not worth thirty dollars .- ecary store, who was doing business as such anothecary, The rights of the Plaintiffs are no nonopoly. They are the on the 10th of April, 1862, and who is now, and has been er joy ment of the property for which they had pad in ad doing busitess since that time; all physiciaus over the valce; and which by a contract, made by the law, they age of this y-five years, who now are, and for the last seven fect, would incorporate the tate Constitution in and make | were entitled to enjoy for twenty years yet to come. They | years have been, in the actual and regular practice of their fect, would incorporate the state Consider in and make it part of the Federal Constitution. No such studies of constitution of the Federal Constitution. No such studies are composed of not struction exists." Charles River Bridge Co. v. Warren Bridge et al., 11 Peters' 579.

Arguments founded upon hefdship will be entitled to great weight when the words of a statue are obscure as dependent of the Constitution of the United states has properly have been made on this representation. The presents the profession; teachers, whose schools are composed of not assailed this property have taken it from them; have taken the profession; teachers, whose schools are composed of not assailed this property have taken it from them; have been continuously engaged in teaching for two years are composed of not assailed this property have taken it from them; have been continuously engaged in teaching for two years are composed of not assailed this property have taken it from them; have been continuously engaged in teaching for two years are composed of not assailed this property have taken it from them; have been continuously engaged in teaching for two years are composed of not assailed this property have taken it from them; have taken it from them; have been continuously engaged in teaching for two years are composed of not assailed this property have taken it from them; have taken it from them; have been continuously engaged in teaching for two years are composed of not assailed this property have taken it from them; have been continuously engaged in teaching for two years are composed of not have been continuously engaged in the composition of the United States have been continuously engaged in the actual and the profession; the constitution of the United States have been continuously engaged in the actual and the profession; the actual and the profession; the constitution of the United States have been continuously engaged in the actual and the profession; the constitution of the United States have been continuously engaged in

ly ; we resist the clamor against legislative acts which have vested rights in individuals on principles of equal ju tice to dertaking of great hezard, and the result of the effort to construct it was considered exceeding y doubtful. It can-

Mr. C J, Taney, in delivering the opinion of the court establishes certain rates of toll which the C mpany are auer bridge themselves, nor to prevent other persons from erecting one. No engagen ent from the Etate that another shall not be erected, and no undertaking not to sanction competition, nor to make improvements that may deminish the While the rights of private property are sacred ly guarded, we must not forget that the coma unity also citizen depends on their faithful preservation. It is very being a writ of error to a State Court, the plaintiffs in claiming under either of these rights [ine points made by me whether the steamer was North or South of New Institute problems of the steamer was North or South of New Institute problems of the steamer was north or South of New Institute problems of the steamer was north or South of New Institute problems of the steamer was north or New Institute of the Steamer was north or New Institute or New Institu arbitrary legislative acts without the probibition of the tive in its character and may divest vested rights, and yet the exemptions herein granted sharlouly continue while

implications and m'srepresentations, it was disarmed of the powers necessary to accomplish the ends of its creation; | EEC. 7. That in appointing local boards of surgeons for of the fire having already ignited. and the function it was designed to perform, transferred to the examination of persons liable to military service, no member composing the same shall be appointed from the

Charter that vil shall not be lauful for any person whatever to keep any ferry, build any bridge, or set any person also re-enlated for the war.

Assistant fungeon J. B. Ricks of the 20th has been legislative discretion, not of judicislouge Janc. Company G. 20th N. C. Thas been elected Zao Lieut J. Dail. Jost. Accompany G. 20th N. C. Thas been elected Zao Lieut J. Dail. Jost. J modes of setting persons and property over the river at that time known and in use? Or was it the meaning of the parties, and was it in their contemplation, to confer upon Herron, his heirs and assigns a perpetual monopoly of setting persons and property over the river, by means of his bridge, so that it should never thereafter be in the power of the Governor, Council and Assembly, no matter what might be the change in the condition of things, either in Breadstuffs are all up too. The solid men here and their invasion and retreat, as usual, they pillaged indisreference to the increased necessity for transports across the river, or the improved modes of transportation, to au horiz; any other mode of crossing the privilege of the writ of Habeas Curpus, so far as it might affect the act in question, until forly days after the next in question, until forly days after the next in question. struction of the contract; cecause it was unreasonable apon the part of Herron, in consideration of the services because it was unreasonable that the Governor, Council as the present one. and Assembly, in consideration of building a bridge, to confer a perpetual monopoly and take from themselves and their successors, for all time to come, the power of doing that for which all Governments are organized, promoting the general welfare by adopting such measures as a new condition of things might make necessary, and taking advantage of such improvements and inventions as after ages might or ginate, for the benefit of the public; in other words, it is unreasonable to suppose that they inlended to surrender the means, by which they and their successors might thereafter be enabled to effect the purpose for which they were created and formed into a government?"

I regard these cases as the exponents of the principle incomed in the quarties part these cases as the exponents of the principle incomed in the quarties part presented and as by them is the constitution.

volved in the question now presented, and as by them it is decided that the respective acts of the Legislatures of the States, brought in question, are not in violation of that clause of the States, brought in question, are not in violation of that clause of the States from passing laws impairing the obligation of contracts and as the Constitution of the Confede are States does not expressly prohibit Congress from passing any such law, so I conclude, a fortiori, from the principles involved, that the Act of Congress is question is not in violation of the States will give a large administrative majority in both Houses for either the purposes of legislation or for electing a President. There may be a hitch in admitting Utah, owing to her poligamy indicated in admitting Utah, owing to her poligamy indicated in the confede are States does not expressly prohibit. There may be a hitch in admitting Utah, owing to her poligamy indicated in the confede are States does not expressly prohibit. There may be a stitutions.

Darting Robbery.

On Sunday night, the 24th January last, the house of the clause of the purposes of legislation or for electing a President. There may be a stitutions. that instrument.

Upon consideration it is ordered and adjudged, that the Petitioner, Alexarder Williams, be remanded to the custody of Captain N. Currie, and that the Petitioner pay the or ste of this proceeding, to be taxed by the Clerk of the Superior Court of Moore County. B. S. FRENCH, Judge S. C. L. & Eq. Luberton, Jan'y 29, 1864

Military Bill

The following bill has been passed by the Senate in secret session, and the injunction of secresy having beer removed, we are at liberty to give it to the public:

EBCTION 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of and ci culation. There in no pledge to this effect. There America do enact, That, from and after the passage of are no words of contract used, and in fact no words, which this act, all white men, residents of the Confederate state between the ages of eighteen and fifty five, shall bein the military service of the Confederate States for the

> SEC. 2. That all persons between the ages of 45 and 55, not new in the army, shall enroll themselves within such time, a dat such place or places in their respective counparishes, as may be prescribed by the President, and upon their fai are to do so, the persons so failing shall be conscribed into the army in the field; and all details for provest and hespital guards, for commissary, quartermas ter and nitre bureau agents, clerks and guards, and f. service in enforcing the conscript acts. And for all other purposes, except as hereinafter provided, shall be taken from those persons who are between the ages of 45 and 55, not now in the army, and from those below the age of 45. who are untit for military service in the field by reason of physical disability. within thirty days from the passage of this act: Provided, That in the trans-Mississippi department the time for the barollment aforesaid shall be sixty days: Provided further, That all the persons herein named, between the ages of 45 and 55, shall only be placed in the service o set as details, as herein provided.
>
> SEC. 3 That no person shall be relieved from the opera. tion of his law by reason of having been heretefore di charged from the army, where no disability now exists, nor shall those who have furnished substitutes he any long. er exempted by reason there of : Provided, That no per

Sec. 4 That all laws granting exemptions from minitary service be, and the same are hereby, repealed; and that hereafter none shall be exempt except the following:

I. All who shall be held to be unfit for military ser under rules to be prescribed by the Secretary of War. If The Vice-President of the Confederate States, the

son who has heretolore been exempted on account of re

members of Congress and of the several State Legislatures, and the officers thereof, and such other Confederate and State officers as the President or the Governors of the States, respectively, may declare to be necessary for the proper administration of the Confederate & State Governments, as the case may be.

III Every minister of religion, authorized to preach co of his ministerial duries; superintendents of asylumos of each newspaper established and being published on the 10th of April, 1-62, who was owner or enfor of a newspaper at that date, and which has been so published regularly since that time, and such journeymen printers as such this and other exemption acts. IV. For the police and management of slaves, there shall

the State and to those who hold those rights under the pro-visions of the law. The electio. of the bridge was an un-sole pro, crty of a minor, or person of unsoled in d. c. says that there are no signs of the enemy in Northern Mis-sole pro, crty of a minor, or person of unsoled in d. c. says that there are no signs of the enemy in Northern Mis-sole pro, crty of a minor, or person of unsoled in d. c. sole pro, erty of a minor, or person of unsound mird, a femme sole, or a person about from home in the militar or naval service of the Confederacy, on which there a not, therefore, be supposed that the franchise was to be twenty or more effective hands: Provided, The reison so burg into Central Alabams, necessitating the abandonment dimini hed, and its erjoyment to be limited. Nothing of exempted was employed, and acting as an olerser, prethis is expressed, and nothing so unreasonable can be i.e. wons to the 16th of April, 1862, and there is no white male rays: "This act of incorporation is in the unal form and said person, and two respectable citizens, and shall be filed the privileges such as are commonly given to corporations with the enrolling efficer: And provided, The owner of of that kind. It confers on them the ordinary faculties of a such farm or plantation, his agent, or legal representative everything. corroration, for the purpose of building the bridge, and shall make shidavit, and deliver the same to the encoting officer, that, after dil gent effort, no overscer can be pro-cu ed for such farm or plantation not liable to military duthe ized to take. This is the whole grant. There is no exclusive privilege given to them over the waters of Charles River, above or below the bridge. As right to rect another any tarm or plantation on which the negroes have been general advance. placed by division, from any other farm or plantation since the 11th day of October, '62: Provided further, That for every rerson exempted as aforesaid, and during the period of such exemption, there shad be paid, annually, On all these subjects the Charter into the public treasury, by the owners of such slaves, the sum of five lundred dollars: Provided further, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prehave rights, and that the happiness and well being of every | vent the President from detailing the owner of a plantat to oversee the same, upon the terms, and in the cases, clear, that in the form in which the case comes become us, were such owner would have the right to claim the exemp tion of an overseer to manage auch plantation.

January 31st, 1864. {

"Green B. Congretals:

"Westerday morning engaged the eremy with a force of two hundred men and a mountain rifle piece. After a construct of two hundred men and a mountain rifle piece. After a construct of two hundred men and three pieces of artillery, the Yankees construct of the enemy and three pieces of artillery, the Yankees of the enemy and three pieces of artillery, the Yankees of the enemy and three pieces of artillery. The horse been a English master and his crew.

January 31st, 1864. {

Schooler Peggy, I Cranch 103, Establish, C. S., says. In the first law the first

the hands of privileged Corporations."

Here is a much stronger case from our own Supreme Court: In McRee v Wilmington and Raleigh R. E. Co., 2

Jones 186, under an act of Assymbly in 1776, Herion, under whom the plaint fi regularly claimed, was authorized to der whom the plaint fi regularly claimed, was authorized to or of the act amendatory theret, approved 16th April, 1862, or of the act amendatory theret, approved 27 h of Sept. erect and keep up a tell buidge over the North East Branch or of the act amendatory theret, approved 27 hot sept. of the Cape Fear, and it was expressly provided in the 1862, except as herein expressly provided for. From the New York correspondent of the London Herald. One thing is clearly evident even at this early stage

of the President's game. No military man can be clee-

Four new States will be admitted this session, mak- Colbert and Davidson.

election. The new ones are Nevada, Colorado, New ing shot three Yankee prisoners. These men were esti-Mexico, and Utah. These will give twelve electoral mable citizens and valiant soldiers. I knew them well votes for Mr. Lincoln. Under Mr. Lincoln's new ar- Since then the bushwhackers of this county, of Cherc rangement for reorganizing new States out of old ones, kee and Union, Ga., have murdered in the presence of he will also get the votes of South Carolina, Georgia, his family, Lieut. Col. W. C. Walker, of Thomas's North Carolina, Virginia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louis- Legion while on a visit to see the same. His son, an ians. Texas, Florida, Arkansas, and Tennessee-about officer in the same Legion, Mr. Young, on valley river. thirty-nine electoral votes. It will be a fraud, but, as Col. Davidson, and several others whose names I have they say, a justifiable one. We shall see. The admis- forgotten. sion of these new States will give a large administrative gislation or for electing a President. There may be a ing letter, sent by a Polish exile, dated from Moscow. bitch in admitting Utab, owing to her poligamy in- gives a sad insight into the cruelties to which the pris

Marion (S. C.) Star. receive the farewell of a poor galarienne."

Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 186°, by J. S. THEASHER, in the Clerk's Cifice of the listrict Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District

FROM NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

ORALGE C. H . Peb. 5th. 1864 The Rincheto and Prince William cavalry sent in a batch of prisoners captured near Ketth, New Fauquier, ou Sunday last. hey belong to the fifth corps and report everything quiet in their lines. Our scouts report the  $\theta a$ emy granting forloughs quite liberally to re-entisted man. ONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, Feb 5, 1864 In the Senate to-day the House bill to increase the ith blency of the army by the employment of negroes in car tain cavacities, was recorted upon favorably by the Senate Military Committee, and placed on the calendar. The Gen eral appropriation bill was amended and passed. One amendment proposed that no salary be paid to any officer appointed under the Provisional Government, unless he has been re-appointed and confirmed since by the perma nent Government ; but, at the solicitation of several Senators, was withdrawn. The bill exempting farmers and planters who furnished substitutes, was, on motion, taken up from the table-year 14, nays 8-and made the special ligious opinions, and who has paid the tax levied to relieve him from that service, shall be con-cribed under the act order for Taesday next at 1 o'clock.

la the House evidence of the re-culistment of large rum bers of troops from the various States, were presented, and resolutions of thanks adopted. The Serate bill to or ganize a general staff for the army, was discussed, but not disposed of. Both houses were in secret session most of

FROM CHARLESTON

CHARLESTON, Feb. 4th, 1:64. The enemy keeps up an occasional fire on Sumter. Bix shots were fired yesterday morning and three last night, the former striking the fort and the latter exploding over head. 80 shots were fired at the City to-day. The ene my's batteries and monitors have kept up a slow fire on the week of the Steamer Presto. The Monitors fired eleven and fitteen iach shells.

FB' M CHARLESTON-FIRE ON FOLLY ISLAND YANKEE GUNBOAT ON SHORE.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 5th 1864 Lighty-four thots were fired at the City to-day. No firing at Sumter. The enemy has been at work all day hanling ammunition to Fort Greeg and Cumming's Point

There has been a large fire on Folly Island to-day, supposed to be the burning of a Yankee Hospital. A Gunboat in Edisto River is lying high and dry, and it is supposed she will be destroyed.

FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

MOBILE, ALA., Feb. 4th, 1864. A special dispatch to the Evening News, from Okolona, sissippi or West Tennessee, only at Memphis and German. town. The Yankee programme is to advance from Viela of Mobile. Our forces occupy Corinth and Jackson adult on said farm or plactation, who is not liable to mili- neither were destroyed, but everything carried off. -stock are duty, which facts shall be verified by the affidavits of farming implements, and household furniture. Many family

The Yankee cavalry in strong force crossed Big Black yesterday or the day before, and were met by Jackson's savalry, when a lively fight took place. It is, perhaps, a

FROM MISSISSIPPI-THE YANKEES ADVANCING MORILE, Feb. 4th, 1864. A special dispatch to the Evening News, dated Clinton Feb. 4th, says that Sherman's two corps, under McPherson and Hurlbut, are advancing. General Jackson has fought them all day. They made but two miles to-day, and camp to-night six or eight miles below Clinton. Prisoners re

port them thirty thousand strong. Gen. Ross whipped them on the Yazoo yesterday in a hand to hand fight with pistols.

FROM MISSISSIPPI.

Trains are now running to Rogersville Junction. We have nothing of interest to report from the front?

FIRE.—Wednesday morning about half-past feu individual rights, acquired by war, are securized for har to the Treaty be tional purposes, the contract (refe ring to the Treaty be the first point, (say the court,) it is clear that this court tween France and the United States, in 1801) making the has no right to pronounce an act of the State Le, islature sacrifice, ought always to receive a construction conforming to its manifest import; and it the nation has given up ing to its manifest import; and it the nation has given up in the field as and forty-live, who is licible to military duty in the field, as on fire, but the very high wind prevailing at the time. on fire, but the very high wind prevailing at the time quickly communicated the flames to others. The alarm was given by one of the workmen in the yard. Cap' S. C. Turner, Mr. Ronan, and a number of officers and citizens about the depot proceeded to the spot, and with the assistance of the workmen succeeded in moving a large number of bales out of reach of the flames. The firemen were, as usual, promptly in attendance, but the fire had made too much headway and could not be ex tinguished; every bale on the platform within the area

The loss is considerable, between two and three hun dred bales of Sea Island and Upland Cotton having been destroyed, besides some damage to the platform. small portion of the track was also slightly burnt. The property destroyed belonged to various private parties, among whom are T. Andrea, Marshall, Beach & Co., Powell, Low & Co., R. Bradley, Chicora Company, and Charleston Company, H. Cobia President.

Fortunately a large lot of Government Cotton at the depot had been shipped the day pevious, We did not

yet been settled. It will probably make the millions ed North Carolina through the county of Cherokee in rebellion ten times more ferocious than they now They were stopped by the want of subsistence for themare. This and a good military leader will soon change selves and horses, and the frequent assaults upon them the face of things. So think the great financiers of in their forages by the Carolina Home Guards, and a Wall street, for gold is up to 152, and sterling exchange portion of the Indian forces of Thomas's Legion, then elsewhere are all laughing at the bill introduced into criminately and carried off with them many negroes, the United States Senate by Senator Lane, of Kans s. horses, cattle, food and clothing. But the climax of the should hesitate long before bringing our It makes it a criminal offence to buy or sell gold and their atrocities was the capture of two Confederate solailver. It is not likely that such a bill will pass both diers at home upon furloughs, whom they delivered Houses of Congress and become a law. Yet there is over to the merciless bushwhackers of West North that he was to perform, to exact any such stipu ati n, and no prophesying what will be done with such a Congress | Cerolina and East Tennessee, who immediately shot them. The names of these two soldiers were Young

ing thirty nine that will vote at the next Presidential Our Government ought to retaliate at once by hav

Poles on Their WAY to Siberia .- The followoners are subjected:

"I write you a few lines from Moscow. Neither On Sunday night, the 24th January last, the house our prayers nor our tears, nor our sickness have had of Mr. John A. Taylor, of this town, was entered by any effect. We convicts are not allowed to be ill, and negroes, during the absence of the family, and robbed we must all of us proceed on the road marked out for of about one thousand dollars worth of property, con- us. Several women and children at the breast, decrepted sisting of bed clothes, wearing apparel, groceries, liquors, old men, and even madmen, form part of our convoy. etc. Four negroes are implicated; three have been ar- On the passage from St. Petersburg to Moscow rested, but the fourth, a desperate fellow, is still at woman died in the railway carriage; her body was large in the woods, where he had been for some time thrown out of the window and the train proceeded.-"Hallo! I say, what did you say your medicine previous to the robbery. He should certainly be arrest. My traveling companion has now proceeded to Nishniwould cure?" "Oh, it will cure everything." "Well, ed and brought to condigu punishment. A portion of Novgorod with his companions in misfortune. We go take a bottle; maybe it'll heal my boots, they need it the stolen articles have been recovered.